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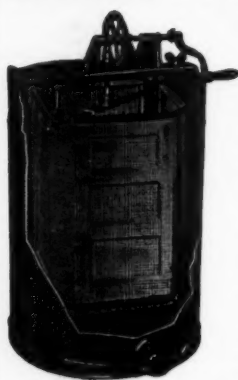
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

November 1941

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

EDITORS: G. H. CALE, FRANK C. PELLETT
M. G. DADANT, J. C. DADANT.

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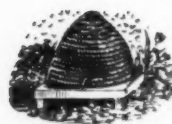
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EDITORIAL

NEW USE FOR SWEET CLOVER

RECENT newspapers have carried the story of an important new discovery at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. A new chemical shows promise in the treatment of a variety of difficult diseases, including thrombosis. The lodging of blood clots in the heart or lungs often cause quick death. The new chemical extracted from sweet clover is given a name which requires 27 letters, three hyphens and three numerals so would hardly be remembered by the layman even though he found it possible to pronounce it. The fact that from sweet clover comes a remedy for a group of diseases which have heretofore been difficult to control is of interest to everybody.

Sweet clover is one of the few plants of recent introduction to agriculture in this country. Most of the plants which we cultivate for usage, rather than for ornament, have been in use for thousands of years. It is only because sweet clover came into use as a farm crop that its value in medicine was discovered. It seems that cows which had been pasturing on sweet clover had been observed to bleed freely without apparent reason. Investigation disclosed the presence of the chemical which delays clotting of the blood.

Here we find an example of thousands of new uses of common plants which will come to light when our scientists turn their attention to a careful investigation of the vast amount of little known plant material.

LLOYD GEORGE ON HONEY

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE is one of the world's best known men. Head of the British government during the first World War, he was an outstanding figure; and he remains well known

in every civilized country. He is probably the best known individual among the beekeeping fraternity and apparently takes his farm and his bees seriously. The following quotation from one of his public speeches might well be used to advantage by beemen generally. He said:

"Let us remember the conditions under which honey is produced. Watch the bees flocking out of the hives, as they did, for example, when the sunny weather came in August, and it becomes clear that honey is gathered from flowers only when they are kissed by the health-giving rays of the sun. Honey is an appetizing, nourishing, warming and healing food. It is as good for children as for old people, for it is the most easily digested of any food, in fact the older you are or the younger you are the better it suits you and the more necessary it is for you.

"The question of vitamins may not have been settled by scientists but there is no question about the value of honey. It is the natural sweet. It contains vitality that comes from the kindling and energizing rays of the sun, and beekeepers are rendering a national service by contributing their honey to the food resources of the country."

RISING PRICES

THE markets are in a very uncertain state just now though there is a general tendency towards higher prices. In some cases where shortage is evident, prices are already abnormally high. Honey has been very low for some time past due to unwise price cutting and the beekeeper is entitled to a larger proportionate increase than most other commodities. It is to be hoped that we will not again have a dizzy spiral of prices as we had following the first World War, for the higher the rise the greater the subsequent fall. We do hope for parity in the price of honey with the price the

beekeeper must pay for things he buys. If he does not get it, it will be due to poor business management within the industry. This year's crop should bring a better price and if it does not do so it is only because the beekeeper is willing to accept less than his product is worth.

FEDERAL CONTROL

THERE has been much agitation of late for a national law for the control of foulbrood and the interstate shipment of bees. In this connection we would suggest that anyone interested should read the paper by A. G. Ruggles, State Entomologist of Minnesota, which appears in the 1940 report of the Iowa State Apiarist.

Ruggles emphatically objects to such a movement. He is of the opinion that the states can best handle such problems. From his paper we quote the following:—

"My opinion is that we should stay as far away from federalization as possible. Before it is too late, I wish to emphasize the importance of all beekeepers watching out for any attempt at federalization. I am firmly of the belief that the states can work out their own problems through well organized bee units. Barrier committees and other groups interested in restricting interstate trade barriers, etc., have innocently fallen prey to these many suggestions for federalization of their system in the name of economy, etc. Usually projects become more expensive and complicated and entail no end of red tape for the local regulatory officials and for the beekeeper himself. I believe we had best avoid federalization of any type in order to maintain what few state rights we still have and be able to treat our own local problems."

So many disappointments have come from the extension of centralized authority that we should be extremely careful in making such changes. Once surrendered we cannot hope to recover local control. With all its faults local self government has many advantages.

HOLIDAY SALES OF HONEY

THE holiday season offers a special opportunity for any product of high quality. Many persons like to send their friends packages containing food, thus offering a good sales outlet which can be reached with little effort. Of first consideration is an attractive package which reflects the holiday season. It is high time for honey salesmen to be getting ready for the holiday trade. A large volume of trade is in prospect this year and the beekeeper should make sure of his fair share.

HONEY AT COST

MOST of the numerous estimates that have appeared concerning the cost of production of honey place the figure at from four to five cents per pound depending upon the size of the crop and average yield per colony. Most of last year's crop went to market at about that figure. An industry which sells its product at cost of production or below can hardly boast of the business ability of its follows. Just why honey should reach its low point at a time when prices of other commodities were rising and business generally was improving, is not easy to explain.

If honey production or honey selling are to remain a worth-while calling there must be profit for everybody who expends energy in promoting them. Certainly this year's crop can be sold at a profit, and it is to be hoped that we will not soon again see honey selling at cost.

WHAT FACTORS CONTROL NECTAR YIELD

IT is very difficult to determine just what conditions are most favorable for nectar secretion. We have come to assume that warm days followed by cool nights are most favorable, because such conditions prevail in the plains region, where big crops are produced from sweet clover. Whenever we decide that a certain condition is right, something happens to upset our conclusions. In early June this year with cool and showery weather when there was little difference between day and night temperatures, the hives on scales gained nine to eleven pounds daily. In other years with what seemed similar conditions no gain was shown. The observer who will discover the reason for this difference will render a very real service to the honey producing industry.

TIME TO PAY DEBTS

AN editorial in Farmer-Stockman calls attention to the fact that not over twice in a lifetime does a man find himself with good crops and good prices at the same time. This is one of those years for most farmers and many beekeepers. This makes it a debt paying year. If it is used as a time to make new and bigger debts, instead of paying off old ones, it will be too bad. If it is used as a time to pay off debts, the beekeeper who does so can largely offset his share of the cost of a war for which we will all have to pay.

What Effect Do U. S. PRIORITIES Have On You?

Beekeepers have just begun to feel the effects of priorities on materials needed for war purposes or the lowered production of some items giving place to priority goods. In slangue, "You ain't seen nothing yet."

So far only those industries producing goods needed for the U. S. or her allies can make priority purchases. It is hoped that plants producing bee supplies will merit a supply of goods set aside for agricultural implements. Every effort is being made toward this end, but, even if granted, war needs will come first and should. Every honey producer wants to see the U. S. win this effort to preserve our way of life.

Suitable lumber is still possible to get but in limited quantities. Nails, metal for covers and such items are becoming increasingly difficult to purchase. Delivery of tin containers is slow; glass slower. Honey production may be put on a rationed basis so far as supplies are concerned. The G. B. Lewis Company is doing whatever possible to see that honey production receives fair treatment at Washington.

As all items of bee supplies become increasingly difficult to secure, the G. B. Lewis Company reserves the right to make price changes without notice as costs get beyond our control. Also, we may later reserve the right to apportion among customers items difficult to secure, so that all may have a fair share. Everything will be done to make prompt deliveries at lowest prices, but we want the industry to know these facts now.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY : : : Watertown, Wisconsin

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THE USE OF RESISTANT STOCK

By GLENN O. JONES

I am a hobbyist. Some years ago when it became advisable that I spend more time in the open to compensate for the confinement of an office job, I considered several past-times which might have given the desired result so far as physical health was concerned and it has been a most happy choice. In addition to the time spent with the bees in the open when weather is suitable, it has provided a use for idle time in inclement weather because the literature of beekeeping is of such volume as to provide an almost inexhaustible supply of interesting material.

Quite early in my beekeeping experience, I became interested in bee diseases and their prevention and a large portion of my time has been devoted to a study and experiment along that line.

In reading a brief history of Dzierzon and his experiences, I find it stated that he lost all but ten of four hundred colonies with a brood disease, but was able from what remained to rebuild his colonies to approximately the original number in a few years. The malady is not definitely identified, but it is not unreasonable to assume that it was American foulbrood when we hear of it being said by European beekeepers that this disease does not now constitute a problem for them.

I am told that some fifty years ago the bees in my home locality were practically eliminated by American foulbrood, but that they reappeared from the few colonies that happened to live through the period and that no trouble from that disease was experienced for a great many years.

Fire is a very efficient destroyer of disease germs. It is also a destroyer of capital investment and current income. In the past quarter century it may be said to have been more often the means of wiping out the beekeeper than of wiping out the disease. Suppress? Yes. Eliminate? No.

For many years we have followed a program of improvement by selection in many of our farm operations. We have insisted that the seed for all our crops be selected from the highest yielding fields and many times from the best plants in these

fields. We have seen to it that our little pigs choose as their parents only those individuals which promise the greatest net return at the market. None of our hens are allowed to associate with roosters whose mothers failed to furnish a satisfactory number of eggs and the dairy cow that fails to give enough milk or butter fat to satisfy her owner is hustled off to market before she has an opportunity to increase her kind.

In this work of selective breeding it has not as yet been possible to breed a strain of chickens which would furnish four drum sticks instead of two, nor have we been able to follow the lead of the tractor people and supply a horse with only one front leg, but it has been possible so to improve the physical characteristics of the chicken that the two drum sticks now secured are far superior to those of its remote ancestor and we have been able so to alter the make-up of the horse that he may be fitted to the task whether it requires light weight and speed or great weight and endurance.

From this it is evident that we need only to find some trace of the desired quality in an individual and from that, by selective breeding, ultimately to make that quality a dominant one. That this method is just as effective among insects as in any other field is shown by the color developed in our widely used bees.

From my association with the problem, I have never been able to explain satisfactorily to myself what we call resistance to American foulbrood which we note among certain strains of bees as any other than a physiological characteristic, inherent and hereditary within that strain. When I was chosen as a cooperator in the work carried on through the station at Ames, Iowa, to check the performance of the stock under field conditions, it opened for me the chance to secure through increase enough of the stock to test thoroughly my theories, and in order to make the test more conclusive I adopted methods of management which are at least unusual.

When one of my colonies shows any appreciable amount of infection, the queen is killed, since she or her drone

offspring have no place in the program. If any of the combs are so filled with dead brood and disease scales that the cleaning might possibly consume more bee energy than would be required to build new wax, the comb is cut out and burned and foundation is given without any attempt to sterilize the frame. If a queen of resistant stock is available, she is introduced. If none is then available, the colony is broken up and the parts, bees, combs and honey are used wherever their use will be most advantageous and without consideration for the presence or absence of disease. This practice has been so consistently followed that there is no doubt that all my equipment contains enough infectious material thoroughly to test for resistance any bees placed in it. This was proved true when I brought a swarm from a distance of several miles and placed them on old combs and equipment only to have them break down completely with the first cycle of brood.

The question as to whether or not this method can be made to work, I can only answer by giving you the results I have obtained. This year, in the face of a deliberate spreading of infected material in all my colonies, I have been able to raise a practically continuous succession of queen cells, establish and maintain in the neighborhood of a dozen mating hives of three to five combs and harvest a crop in excess of one hundred eighty-five pounds each from a spring count of fifteen colonies.

I do not intend to give the impression that I believe this problem has been solved or that there is no more work to be done. A great deal remains to be done, enough to challenge the best efforts of the entomologists, the research workers, the inspectors, and the students of bee behavior for a considerable time.

In the field of genetics the honeybee is almost the forgotten character. The theory of parthenogenesis comes to us from Dzierzon, a German priest of about a century ago who kept bees as a hobby. After very convincing experiments conducted in his own apiary, he concluded that the drone bee is not affected by the mating of his mother and that his closest paternal



Experimental apiaries at Ames and Atlantic where the search for usable resistant bees goes on.



relative is his grandfather. Among all the doubters no one has been able to disprove this contention; yet, with all the improved facilities available, one cannot feel that time spent in research along this line is wasted.

In almost all discussions regarding resistance, we hear credit given to good housekeeping as an important factor. I hesitate to say that so many really capable people have misinterpreted the signs, but I have run into several circumstances which lead me to believe that too much credit has been given along that line. Mr. Cale, in his article about brood nest pattern and its relation to resistance, in the *American Bee Journal* for September, 1940, states that in his work, cells have been marked which contained diseased larvae and at a later date perfectly normal and healthy bees had been observed to emerge from these cells.

This statement opens a whole field for thought. When we talk about good housekeeping, do we mean to infer that these bees are able to separate the causative agent from the food, and either destroy or dispose of it so as to prevent infection? Since it is through the food that the infection is thought to spread, would it be material whether the disease germ was in the bottom of the cell occupied by the larva, or in one next to it, or in one on the other side of the hive? My own experience, when I introduce a resistant queen

into a diseased colony and find the first cycle of her brood to be practically free from disease, leads me to believe that housekeeping plays a small part. **There has been no change of housekeepers and there can be none until the second cycle of brood is well started.**

Neither is it necessary to wait for a change of housekeepers before I find disease in those cases where a non-resident queen is placed in any of my colonies which are free from any visual evidence of disease, but which have in the past had the disease and still carry the spores in large numbers. Of course, in these latter cases, a heavy honeyflow will slow up the process, due to the fact that the nurse bees use only fresh nectar for larval food when it is available.

How long it will be before all the problems which have suggested themselves in this connection will be solved remains a question, but there can be no question about the proved ability of certain strains of bees to resist disease and that was the thing the experimentors started out to find.

One problem of importance remains and is likely to remain for the duration of time. That problem is the uninformed beekeeper, whether he keeps one colony or a hundred colonies; the man who does not know what takes place within the hive will ever be a menace to his neighbor. Bee stings have been credited with curing a wide variety of complaints and perhaps they are also a cure for curiosity

and a sedative to the desire for knowledge. Whatever the cause for so much antiquated beekeeping, it needs a remedy. Education seems to have failed, burning seems to have failed, more talk for the benefit of those who will not listen is useless. Maybe some other method can be made to work.

If the stock we now have could be considered as immune, then we could ignore all outside sources of infection and go on our way rejoicing. It is, in fact, only claimed to be resistant (approximately 90 per cent successfully resist a heavy inoculation) and the elimination of all sources of possible infection cannot help but give better results. Furthermore, if we are to retain this high degree of resistance, it is of the utmost importance that drones of non-resistant stock be eliminated.

In cases where diseased colonies are requeened and recover, it cannot be considered that the spores of the disease have been eliminated and the disease can be expected to reappear when the resistance factor has been thinned down through supersedure. It must also be noted that these colonies are potential sources of infection, through robbing and interchange of equipment, for all non-resistant colonies in the neighborhood.

However, if it is possible so to change our methods of control through this medium so that we eliminate the ten per cent or more of loss suffered each year in some places as the result of American foulbrood, or even cut the normal loss by half, we will have taken the longest step that has been taken by the industry since Langstroth conceived the bee space. That such results are possible is attested by some of our leading producers, and are definitely proved to me by my own experience.

The methods and processes we have followed for so many years have failed to give lasting results to such a degree that we could possibly be as well off without them. To substitute one that is proving its own value is only good business practice. Let's quit some of the burning and start using the right kind of queens.

When we make this change we must also make other changes. With the old method, we only treated or burned colonies showing disease, unless we were zealous and wanted to be sure to do a complete job, so just burned everything. Under the requeening method it will be necessary to requeen every colony in the vicinity and to check thoroughly on supersedure until the undesirable drones are eliminated. The work should be carried on in such a way that when it is completed there is no question but that a thorough job was done.

Atlantic, Iowa.



Guest Editorial
November Award Winner

BEEKEEPING FRONTIERS

By JOHN CONNER

AN analysis of beekeeping at this time might properly be considered a worthy subject for serious thought by all of us that are at all interested in the past and future of the craft.

Beekeeping as we know it is largely built around the Langstroth hive. Pre-Langstroth beekeeping was an individual pursuit; little knowledge—much individuality. The post-Langstroth period has been one of application or mass production; more knowledge—little individuality. By the process of trial and error, and not entirely without the influence and personal preference of a few early leaders, the Langstroth hive gradually attained a prominent position. From a manufacturing standpoint the design has been “frozen” so long that most beekeepers accept it as satisfactory without a second thought or if someone does make a hive of a different pattern we often actually condemn it without a good reason. We should not let our zeal for Langstroth reach a point where it will definitely retard progress or where we, in effect, set his hive upon a pedestal and worship it as an idol.

In many ways the case of Alexander Graham Bell furnishes us with an interesting study in contrast. By virtue of being observing, practical, intelligent and patient he succeeded in making the first telephone. Using this basic invention as a point of beginning others have pyramided its development to a position now, that should Bell return, he could hardly comprehend it all in a lifetime of close study, and, furthermore, those engaged in telephone research know the end is not yet and they predict amazing possibilities ahead. This is an attitude of real progress.

How different the course of the Langstroth invention has been. In the ninety years since Langstroth first gave his invention to the world it has changed but little. It is true that there have been other developments also such as comb foun-

dation, the extractor and comb honey section, all relatively early but, everything considered, the structure that has been built upon the Langstroth starting point would not cause Langstroth a week's thought should he return. A common explanation offered for this is the perfection of the original idea. While this is a beautiful sentiment a little thinking will reveal that it is not normal for one man's influence to dominate for such a length of time when real progress is seriously sought.

Can we produce more honey per hive today than could be done fifty years ago? or can we produce it cheaper? or can we control swarming better? or can we winter better? or can we operate colonies with less attention and secure as much or more honey with less work? If these things are desirable then, unless most beekeepers can answer “yes” without hesitation can we claim to be making progress? If on the other hand, most beekeepers are forced to reply “No” the least, then, that we can do is to change the belief that we have “arrived” and honestly admit that today's best is but a step advanced from the old box hive days. Such an attitude would do much toward encouraging those that follow to fully express their own individuality and originality in perfecting new and better bees, hives and appliances for future beekeepers.

In view of the many things about beekeeping that we already know we know nothing about, there can be no doubt that the potentialities for beekeeping in the future are enormous. These are facts, generally known, usually ignored, but ignoring a fact never changes it. Before we can reach a higher beekeeping development than we now enjoy we must do the hardest thing of all, revise our own attitude, then the frontiers become unlimited. What do you think?

New Jersey.

DECEMBER ::

Best Guest Editorial, \$10.00. Try your hand. Many come but few are considered. If you fail as a “Guest” you may find you have won as a regular contributor. You at least help yourself to a good dose of thinking.



Jacobson drives this school bus, sometimes in North Dakota the snow really covers things.



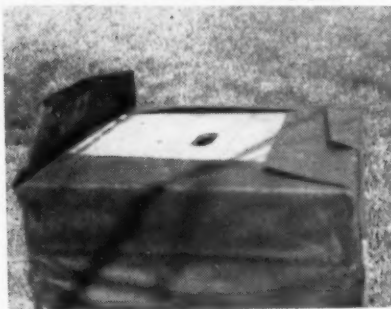
Super of shavings with provision for moisture escape.



Bottom fold of cover paper.



At left, the packing is finished on a three story hive. Above, the bees use the top entrance in a warm spell.



Top fold of cover paper.

TOP ENTRANCE IN NORTH DAKOTA

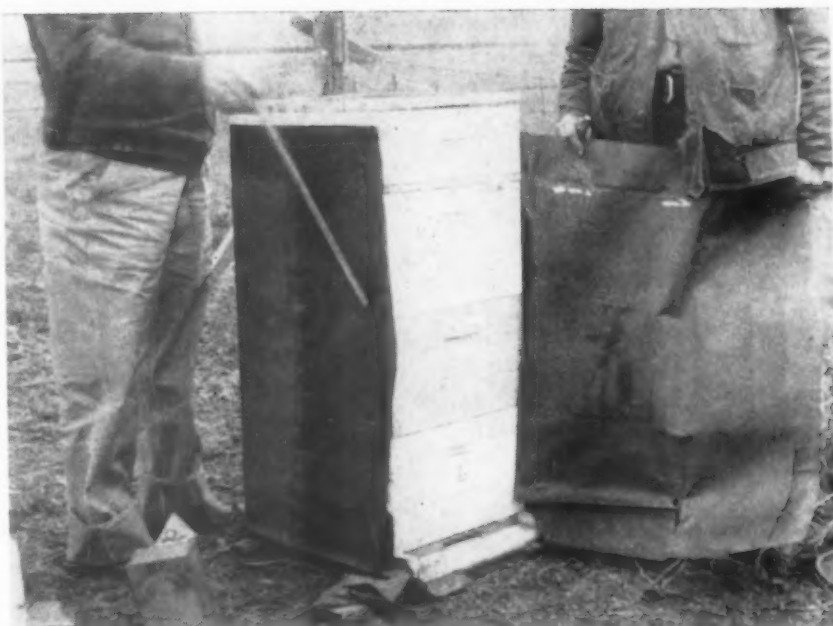
I have tried outdoor wintering of bees with varying success. I have practically new hives and yet some neighbor close by pulls one or two colonies through each winter with perfect success with his hives open all over. Maybe that is why he succeeds.

I have tried the top entrance and find it perfect. In the spring the bottom board is not sticky or gummed with wax, but it is clean and shines like a new paint job. No bottom entrance is allowed in winter. I believe I will leave the bottomboard off and

put about a two inch rim, with solid honeyboard, below the brood chamber to get a neater fold on the bottom packing paper. Now it is hard to fold it over the regular protruding bottom-board. This could be cut off and the bottom nailed to the hive stand to give a solid, square front.

I use two thicknesses of black slater's felt. No other packing. The top entrance is three eighths by three inches and is closed at the first sign of incoming pollen in spring and the regular bottom board is reversed and opened. The main thing I have found is that it is best to have at least two hive bodies for winter, the one on top full of honey. This gives an extra large colony in spring.

Duad Jacobson,
South Dakota.



Side fold of cover paper in Jacobson pack.

NEW QUEENS FOR WINTER

PREPARATIONS for outdoor wintering start near the end of the honey-flow while honey and pollen are still coming in and there is ample chance to requeen safely. I find that it does not pay to go through the winter with old queens. Every beekeeper has his own way of requeening but most of the big beekeepers use the Demaree method in large scale production.

I keep several nuclei mating hives with tested queens in them so I know what kind of stock I am putting into my colonies. I prefer to use these in fall requeening because then the acceptance is better. To avoid balling, I have left the introducing cages in all winter rather than to take the chance of losing good tested queens.

By this method the queen has a chance to build up the colony with young bees. An old worn out queen could not do it. Also the young queen is in service for spring brood rearing.

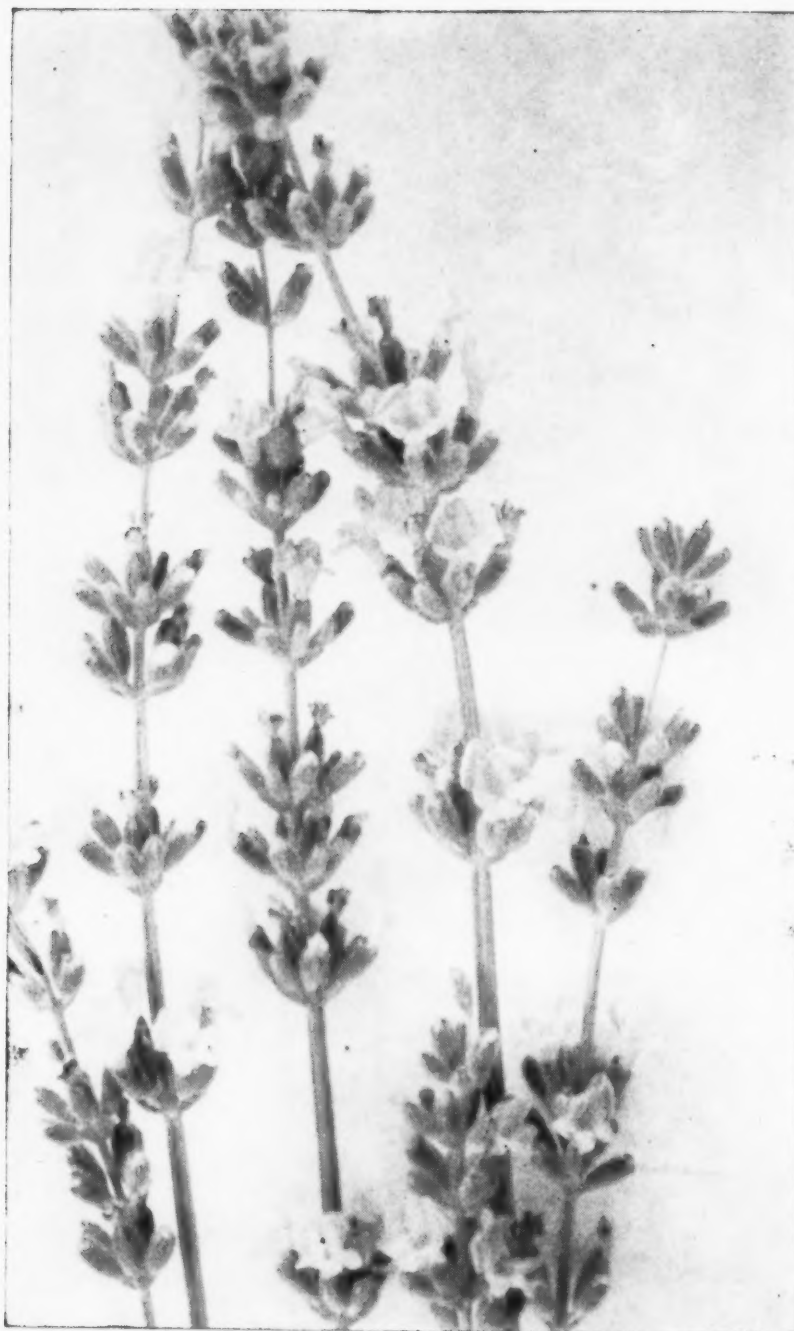
The picture shows you the skyscraper colonies, some of which have escape boards so supers may be removed and put back to be filled again. I have found, by this management, that swarming is a minor event, some colonies not even bothering to build queen cells. Queens are confined to the two bottom hives below queen excluders. I do not keep weak colonies. One strong colony is worth a dozen weak ones.

Giles E. Merritt,
Michigan.



Merritt's bees packed for winter, with new queens, and (below) in summer flow piled with supers





Above, lavender, famed for its perfume.
Top right, *Salvia azurea*.



FROM OUR HONEY PLANT GARDENS

Lavender

Lavender comes from Europe where it is commonly cultivated for the oil which is used in perfume. *Lavandula vera* is the one in common use as a garden flower in this country. In France, Spain and Italy where wild plants cover wide areas of barren land, the beekeepers get good crops of

honey of amber color and peculiar but agreeable flavor. It is also cultivated extensively in England and to some extent in America.

Lavender flowers have a strong and fragrant odor which is retained for a long time after drying and for this reason were often put away with dainty fabrics by our grandmothers.

The flowering period is long. Our plants were set in the test plots in April and began blooming in June and continued in flower until late autumn. If this plant could be cultivated in sufficient acreage to be important to the bees there is a reason to believe that an unusually long honeyflow might result.

In view of the urgent need to find new crops to replace those which are now grown in acreage beyond the market demands, it would seem that lavender might find a place in some neighborhoods.

The quality of the oil is said to depend upon cultivating only the best varieties, as well as upon the character of the soil on which the plants are grown and the care with which the flowers are distilled.

The flowers must be harvested at the right stage of maturity and dry weather is required for this purpose. In damp weather the flowers lose fragrance. The flowers must be distilled the same day as cut to avoid fermentation and loss of quality in the resulting oil.

The long period of bloom gives lavender much interest as a garden plant as well as a bee plant. It is well worth while as an ornamental in regions where it is sufficiently hardy.

The Sages

The sages of the genus *salvia* compose a very large group of about 500 species distributed throughout the temperate and tropical world. Among them are some of the world's best known honey plants. The honey is of the finest quality, light in color and mild in flavor with little tendency toward granulation.

Most of the surplus honey from
(Please turn to page 521)



Above, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City. Right, above, Bee hive house, the executive mansion of Brigham Young when Governor of Utah. Right center, Hotel Utah, with bee hive dome. Right, below, church of St. Eberhard, Stuttgart, Germany, with a bee hive, instead of a cross, on the steeple.

Our Cover Picture

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF UTAH

By Dr. Bodog F. Beck

BEES and hives were frequently employed, the world over, in a symbolical sense. To all intents and purposes, these representations alluded to the noteworthy characteristics of bees. Hives and bees were regarded as the emblems of order, diligence, collective work, prosperity, morality, industry, economy, and the bees, as people, who are subordinated to one ruler.

It is not surprising that the Mormons adopted the hive as their emblem, a symbol of both spirituality and materialism. The Mormons were greatly impressed by the industry, economy, and social organization of bees, and their colonizing spirit (swarming.)

Utah was called by the Mormons the "State of Deseret." In the "Book of Mormon" which is really their Bible, we learn that the frequently used word "Deseret" means honeybee. In Ether Chapter II: 3 of the "Book of Mormon" it says: "And they did also carry with them **deseret**, which, by interpretation, is a honeybee; and thus they did carry with them swarms of bees and all manner of that which was upon the face of the land, seeds of every kind." In the same Chapter verse 9: "And now, we can behold the decrees of God concerning this land, that it is a **land of promise**, and whatsoever nation shall possess



it shall serve God, or they shall be swept off when the fulness of his wrath shall come upon them. And the fulness of his wrath cometh upon them when they are ripened in iniquity." In Nephi, Chapter XVII, verse 5: "And we did come to the land which we called "Bountiful" because of its much fruit and also wild honey and all those things were prepared of the Lord that we might not perish." In Nephi, Chapter XVIII: 6: "And it came to pass that on the morrow, after we had prepared all things, much fruits and meat from the wilderness and honey in abundance . . ."

The Mormons looked upon the planes and hills of Utah, not unlike the Hebrews, as a "Land of Promise," rich in milk and honey.

We find the beehive, as a decorative motif, throughout Utah. It signifies Mormon thrift and industry. Brigham Young, while Governor of the Territory, placed a beehive on the top of his executive mansion, and, even today, it is called the Bee Hive House. On the great seal and crest of the State of Utah, there is a beehive. The top of the Utah Hotel, in Salt Lake City, is a colossal beehive. It is brilliantly illuminated at night and is visible for a long distance from surrounding hills. In the crest of the



village of Bronxville, Westchester County, New York, there is also a beehive. Instead of a cross, there is a beehive on the steeple of the Catholic Church of Stuttgart, Germany. The Mormon Church was often compared

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Three views of Meineke's honey sales shop, where 200 colonies, with imagination, make a living to put the 1000-colony soup producer to shame.



A PROFITABLE HONEY SALES ADVENTURE

By Charles E. O'Hagan

instruments and the floor after extracting or bottling. The honey is then run through an inline milk filter which is built right in the line from tank to filler. The feature of the inline milk filter is the prevention of costly accidental overflows. An oversized gooseneck filler making for faster, more efficient bottling completes the bottling tank set-up.

On the west end of the room, midway from either end is an automatic oil-burning steam generator. This takes care of room heat, furnishes steam for extracting knives, bottling tank and heat for melting tank.

On the floor above are the storage tanks, as mentioned before, with pipes leading to glass-lined bottling tank. Directly over the bottling tank is the melting tank wherein 60 pound cans of crystallized honey can be placed when necessary. The melting tank is built with three 2 inch pipes running lengthwise on the inside. The center pipe, higher than the other two is just a weight-bearing pipe. The other two pipes have steam running through them which melts the crystallized honey. The tank itself is higher at the end furthest from the bottling tank. At the lower end, directly over the bottling tank is an opening through which the melted honey drains. Thus, when the cans are placed on the pipes the opening, from the cans, is nearest the lower end of the melting tank and resting against the higher middle rod. The steam pipes on the outer edge of the cans insure melting and complete drainage of the cans.

weather conditions and by the Good Queen and her happy family, man's ingenuity would be sorely taxed to systematize this already highly industrialized domain. Hence, we will commence our modern methods in the honey room.

First, let us lay out our honey room. In your mind's eye picture a room about 22x16. In the southeast corner is the usual centrifugal extractor. Over the extractor is a comb rack built to hold enough combs to fill the extractor. It slides on barn door hangers making it possible to be moved with one finger when loaded. When the extracting is under way a portable capping can is placed beside the extractor. Both the capping can and the extractor are hooked to a pump that draws the honey through a pipe to a coarse strainer, thence to storage tanks on the floor overhead.

Across the room about ten feet further north is the glass-lined bottling tank with a jacket for steam or water. In this tank the honey is heated with low pressure steam with an agitator keeping the honey in motion to avoid overheating. At 160 degrees cold water runs into the steam jacket and cools the honey to about 145 degrees. This water which is run into the jacket to cool the heated honey absorbs sufficient heat to be satisfactory for cleaning the

A friend of mine, Ellsworth A. Meineke, a student of bees in fact as well as in fancy, let his bees show him the door to success in a medium sized retail honey trade.

He studied their methods and found their story of well-ordered prosperity to be the simple fundamentals of everyday business:

1. Oneness of purpose.
2. Economy of raw materials.
3. System of organization.
4. Cleanliness of business house.
5. Advertising with a sting.

With this five pronged key the door is open for all to the abode wherein dwells success for the modest bee-keeper.

Since work in the bee yard itself is governed to a great extent by

Left, David and Lucinda Meineke, enjoy Dad's honey kisses. And, below, they dip caramels in the shop.



sufficient tilt and angle to it to keep all the drippings in the back. When the day's work is finished it is shoved over the extractor and the screw cap removed from a jet at the lower, bottom end. Much haste—no waste.

The rest of the process, from the storage tanks to the glass-lined bottler, heating, agitation, cooling and final filtering are semi-automatic. Then the bottler draws up his stool, rolls a dolly of empties into place on one side and on the other an empty dolly. With the aid of the oversized gooseneck filler the bottling progresses rapidly.

One more little trick of the honey room and we'll be off for the candy room wherein Meineke's famous honey candies are born.

The plungers in the door locks are removed so one can carry armfuls out without using his hands. Just lean against the door and presto!—open she comes. Door checks eliminate any slam. The usual key lock still operates to insure safety when room is unoccupied.



Making candy in the Meineke shop.



A box fit for the king.



Inclined milk filter with bottling lever attachment.

Let's take a quick trip over the course now with Mr. Ellsworth A. Meineke, the owner of this modern bee farm.

In he comes with the supers, 15 to a dolly (everything in honey room or candy room that can be wheeled is so shod). He proceeds with the uncapping in the usual manner. The extractor is filled and started. Meantime he continues his uncapping and places the combs in the overhead

comb rack which is pushed to the side of the extractor. By this time the first group of combs having been relieved of their burden are removed. The comb rack is then pushed over the extractor and in a few moments we begin all over again. No loss of time and no loss of honey for as you will recall the drippings in the capping can are pumped to the storage tanks above with the honey from the extractor proper. The comb rack has

The candy room is a small compact, air conditioned space. A power mixer handling about 140 pounds of candy at a time is in a side room along with special cooking apparatus. In the candy room itself are two chocolate dipping machines that melt and temper the chocolate. 150 pounds of chocolate honey candy can be dipped in one day. A huge refrigerator is used for cooling. All dipping, wrap-

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E. A. Meineke and view of the Honey Shop.

Sample-baskets, Easter eggs, sales case.

More of the same, to suit my lady's taste





HONEY PRODUCING CONDITIONS IN THE MIDWEST

By F. B. PADDOCK

I think it is best to say that the conditions in the Midwest are not even understood by those within the area and are much less understood by those who are out of the area. I think it is safe to say that honey producing conditions in the Middle West are becoming a matter of greater interest to a greater number of people. It is true that people within the area are beginning to look around, stretch out and extend their horizon of interests and information. There are more people throughout the United States becoming interested because they have in more recent years become a part of the honey producing industry of the Middle West, or they are yet thinking of taking this step.

Some of the producers who have moved into the Middle West during the recent years came with the idea of making a permanent change. This is not an easy task since it means breaking home ties and the establishing of oneself, and one's family in new territory. It usually means becoming adjusted to new conditions and a complete change in living habits. Some producers who have moved into the midwest territory are only there until conditions improve in their home region, and this influences them and the territory in a different way from that exerted by the permanent group.

There is also shifting within the territory itself from one place to another which may likewise be temporary or permanent. All of this means there is a transition period in which the middle west honey producing region is figuring to a large extent in the lives of a good many individuals. This effect will also eventually be felt in the entire national set-up of the industry in at least one of several ways.

Perhaps it would be well to define what we have in mind by the Middle West. I have considered it to in-

clude Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. Those of you who are familiar with the crop reports from the United States Department of Agriculture will recognize that these states fall in two classes, roughly divided by the Missouri River.

The states of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are really in an environment which is different from that of the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. It is for this reason that any general statement concerning honey producing conditions in the Middle West is difficult. It might be well to consider these facts herein as they apply to Iowa and then their variations in the adjoining states.

It must also be recognized too that there have been some severe conditions during the last eight years especially in the form of drought which has altered the picture for a large portion of the Middle West, at least in the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas. The drought also extended over into portions of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. Those of you who have been students of honey production will recognize that the environmental conditions of the eastern half of the Middle West varied quite distinctly from those of the western half.

The middle west area and what takes place in it has been of great interest to a large number of people who are not directly concerned with honey production. The Midwest has been an extensive purchaser of package bees and queens. Much has been said and written during the last decade concerning the relationship of this group of southern shippers to the group of northern producers, but the success of one is the success of the other. The shippers of the South are dependent on the success of operations in the Midwest. The success of operations here demands a development on the part of the southern shippers in the matter of quality product and dependable service. As

these items have been improved, the producers in the Midwest have been able to expand their operations and to become more successful generally which in turn has created a further demand for the products of the southern shippers.

The southern shippers have been interested in this expansion but in some cases they have not been keenly alert to the trend taking place in the middle west producing area. The shippers in the South need to be quite familiar with the type of producers operating and with the relative amount of section, cut comb and extracted honey production. They need to know the extent or possible demand from small producers and the extent or possible demand from large producers. It may be safely said that the reaction of purchasers will be in accordance with the extent of their operations.

The large producers use a certain type of management which calls for a certain type of package on a definite schedule and for queens which will perform in a certain way. The southern shippers must realize that the results obtained from their items will vary in the hands of the extensive and experienced producers from what may be obtained in the operations of small and new producers.

The southern shippers will need to appreciate the inroads of disease and the distribution of disease, the type of inspection service in the various states and how the disease situation is being handled, they should know each year as quickly and accurately as possible what winter losses have occurred and what to anticipate in the way of demand.

It is on this assumption of mutual interest and interdependence that attention is called to some of the trends taking place in the midwest honey production. It has been a matter of great interest to note during the last few years that the southern shippers have felt it the part of good business to make personal contacts throughout the Midwest. Just last spring a suc-

successful shipper expressed unusual interest in the opportunity to see the development of some of the packages which he had shipped but a few weeks previous. There are many shippers who have no conception of how their products are used in the hands of producers. The experience which could be gained by more contacts with successful and extensive honey producers would aid in a campaign for more successful operations by smaller producers.

It is true that honey producers and shippers of package bees are at the mercy of weather conditions. The fact remains that it is a matter of good business for the northern producer to anticipate his needs as early as possible in order to cooperate with the shipper to provide for the needs on an established basis. It is not too much to expect that producers on their part will soon consider it necessary to contact their shippers to better appreciate the difficulties encountered in putting this product on the market in the North. A more thorough understanding between the two groups would undoubtedly result in less "shopping around" so prevalent now and is to a larger extent the result of misunderstanding.

Those who are concerned with the marketing of honey should know as accurately as possible what trends are taking place in this extensive area. They should be alert to the type of honey produced and the relative amounts. They should know as early as possible the crop prospects. It is interesting in this connection to note that most of the agricultural commodities are well spotted by representatives of different groups in order to be in a better position to handle the crop at the end of the season. Likewise, consumers of honey are interested in the trends that may be taking place in the Middle West since this production will have an influence on the type and quality of honey offered for sale.

It might be well to look into some of these trends. It seems that during the last ten years there has been a definite shift from the small backlot or novice producer to the extensive operator. It is possible that this shift started with the appearance of the depression since a lot of these sideline producers were then engaged in some other kind of occupation. Many of these people found themselves with life habits upset and in some instances they were not sufficiently engaged in honey production to make it a profession and in the confusion the bees were mismanaged or misused and they soon passed out of the picture. Out of this low ebb there arose the present trend of more people becoming interested in honey production as a means of livelihood and those who weathered the de-

pression have been constantly expanding their operations.

It has been said that this is a detriment to the industry since it removes a large and enthusiastic group of people from honey production. There have also been other complications as a result of this attitude of people to break into honey production on a large scale. It has called for a kind of educational effort and special attention from the inspection service. For the most part, those who are becoming interested in honey production on an extensive scale are easy to approach, and it is easy to convince them that they must use the most efficient method of operation with proper respect for disease.

Pasturage conditions have changed materially. It was not many years ago that basswood and other native plants constituted an appreciable source of nectar. In some instances these native plants included the fall flowers like goldenrod, heartsease and Spanish needle. These sources of surplus honey are disappearing.

Another interesting fact is the reduction in the importance of white Dutch clover as a source of honey. This plant formerly represented about a third of the surplus honey of Iowa, but today is responsible for only a small percentage. There is considerable acreage of white Dutch, but a combination of conditions which we call climate may be responsible for the decrease in its honeyflow.

As an offset to this has been an extensive and general expansion in the planting of sweet clover. The yellow variety of sweet clover has come in rapidly and while it is not always a source of surplus, it is recognized as an extremely important source in the year's economy of colony operations. The annual white sweet clover known as Hubam was quite extensively sown up to ten years ago, but dropped out of the picture with the decline of agriculture. The last five years has seen a revival of the acreage of this plant. In fact the area where Hubam is planted has almost doubled in the last two years.

These changes in the clover acreage have been due to a large extent to the rules and the regulations of the agricultural program. It is interesting to note that beekeepers are slowly becoming aware of the fact that honey production is no longer separate and apart from agriculture but in reality is an essential part of the whole program.

It is coming to be recognized that success depends on the ability of most of the land operators to get legume seed at a price which they can afford to pay to accomplish the results desired.

In Iowa we have called attention to this inter-relationship to agriculture. Demonstrations have been conducted to show it is possible to in-

crease the cash returns of white clover seed as much as \$14.00 per acre with the liberal use of bees. This is a proving factor to land operators interested in obtaining the maximum returns under the present agricultural program. There is a need in this program for more pasturage, but the pasturage situation has been critical due to the effect of summer drought, and it has come to be recognized that summer pasturage must be largely of sweet clover to carry a load of livestock after the normal drying up of bluegrass or after the maturity of white clover.

As the agricultural program has developed, more livestock has demanded a greater acreage of pasture. This increased acreage of legumes has provided a demand for seed so that an enlarged acreage is devoted to this purpose and the use of bees has been shown to be essential in the profitable production of the common legume seeds in Iowa.

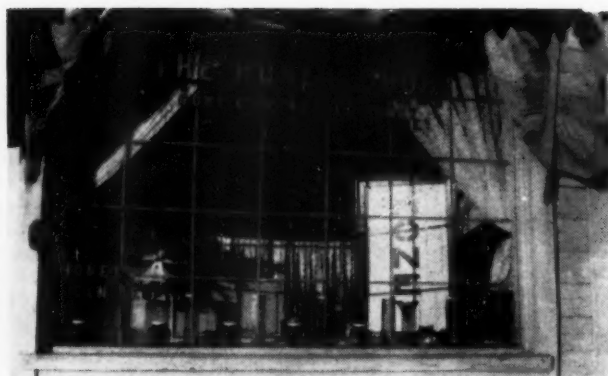
The agricultural program calls for an increased use of green manure crops as a means of rehabilitating the soil. While these crops are not grown primarily for bloom, yet they do call for a greater acreage of the legumes with an increased use of seed dependent on the agency of the honeybees.

Not many years back honey producers spent much time looking for locations of sweet clover to carry an effective load of bees. Fifteen years ago the statement was made in Woodbury County that two hundred colonies could be located at every two-mile intersection. That condition passed out of the picture and contributed to the agricultural jam which had to be corrected through the present agricultural program.

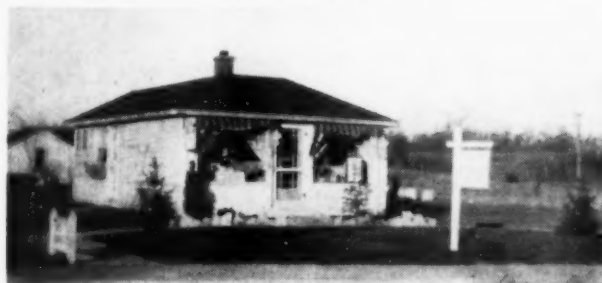
It is interesting now that honey producers can go almost any direction where there is an appropriate place for locating bees and find plenty of pasturage. It is interesting too that the old idea of territorial rights is being changed; for within the flight range of any apiary there may be thousands of acres of bloom which would support more bees than any one individual could put into that circumference.

There is another interesting aspect in regard to the relationship of bees to agriculture—the possibility that agriculture will adopt some leguminous plants which are not wholly suited to honey production. For instance, in Iowa, we profit little, if any, from alfalfa. That little comes in the exceptionally dry years when people are interested in seed production. There are experiments now under way which indicate a closer tie-up between bees and the production of red clover seed through a variation in the handling of this

(Please turn to page 510)



"Honey Shop" stops them, both ways. Courteous service brings them back. The window display keeps them going right through the door.



Here you have the whole set-up from a little distance. Somehow word gets around. The rest is up to the owner.

THAT SUNDAY DRIVER

In this day of the streamlined automobile, people get around and see things. They don't stop every third mile to pump up a tire. So on Sunday they do get a few miles away from home. They spend a lot of time in their cars and they depend on small stores and roadside stands for practically everything from a film to a complete meal.

So, these shops dot the countryside, and the Sunday driver no longer has to pack the truck with provisions. He has come to depend on service at a moment's notice for every member of the family from four-months-old Junior to Grandma, who also enjoys comforts of a smooth, pleasant ride.

Now, here's where we come in. Our honey shop, as you can see, is on a country highway. A fully equipped county park is directly across the street which attracts many visitors every day in the year, either to picnic, swim, skate or just rest. When mother finds, to her dismay, that she forgot to put the plates in the hamper, she spies our place and calls dad from the baseball game and tells him to go over to the store and get a half dozen plates. Oh yes, and a little more pepper for the steaks.

Dad drops the bat reluctantly, but obediently, and sprints over the soft,

white clover turf on his little errand. He darts across the street, and completely ignoring our eight foot sign and four two foot signs, comes in the shop asking for his purchases. To his complete consternation, he is told we only sell honey products. A blank look engulfs his face as he echoes, "Honey, is that all?"

From this, do not conclude that we carry a full line of groceries, drugs and sundries. People have an uncanny way of wanting something they can't get. Too, we are interested whole heartedly in honey and anything good that can be made from it. So we specialize in honey products.

Specializing in a product has its compensations. Every once in a while some one takes the trouble to tell us that it is like finding a dandelion bloom in the snow to see a specialty shop. It seems to create the impression that as long as we have single product minds, we should be letter perfect in its virtues.

Located on the outskirts of Milwaukee, we find our best honey selling months are from about the end of July until the first part of January, with honey in the jar taking preference over larger amounts until about the middle of November. From then on until about the beginning of April, larger amounts seem to be preferred. In summer months honey candies, honey marmalade and honey not locally produced, constitute the majority of the sale from our shop.

Mildred Francis,
West Allis, Wisconsin.

SLOGAN STIMULATES SALE

Honey slogans are virtually worth their weight in gold. There is something about a slogan that epitomizes the art of selling. For "Nature's Own Sweet" nothing stimulates sales like a pat expression which contains a wealth of salesmanship.

A good slogan is "The Health Sweet" which is that of Beefalfa Farms producing LaRue's honey in the big red apple or "Delicious" region in Washington. The well-named Beefalfa Farms, a slogan in itself, is located at Winthrop, Washington.

Of course slogans can be inappropriate such as that of the retailer of apples whose "blossoms are sipped by bees," or the apple vender who hung out the sign, "Delicious apples—come early and avoid the rush. The early bird gets the worm," most unfortunate. With A. J. Sentz, Snoqualmie, Washington, and A. G. Schroeder, of Seattle, it is "The Gift of the Flowers." "The Gift of a Thousand Flowers" it could well be said. All the things honey may be would fill many tomes of slogans from "Honey—the Aristocrat of the American Table," to "Let Honey Sweeten Every Meal." Slogans are the core of every campaign and the heart of advertising. Effective slogans artistically placed on letterheads, labels, containers, and advertising of every nature are like banners on the breeze to make customers.

C. M. Litteljohn.

DEPARTMENTS

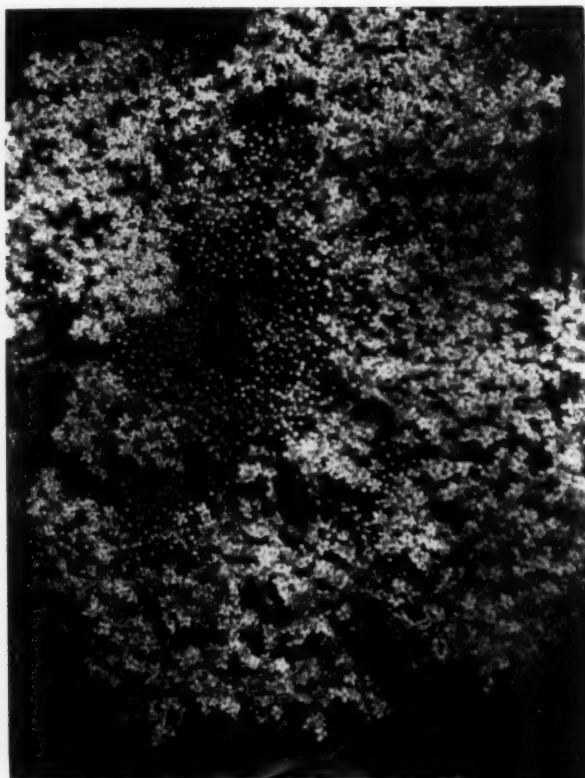
In Good Order



THIS AND THAT FROM HERE AND THERE
ALL AROUND THE BEE YARD
HONEY RECIPES
AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE
MEETINGS AND EVENTS
CROP AND MARKET
POSTSCRIPT

THIS AND THAT •

• FROM HERE AND THERE



ELDERBERRY

These pictures are from Paul Hadley, Piggott, Arkansas, who gets around with his camera among nectar and pollen plants. He calls the elder blooms "natural lace," favorite with bees. They scent the entire locality when they are at their best. Fine ornamentals for any garden; flowers rich, creamy white, unusually large, free blooming, and the berries are equally beautiful and make good wine!

Pellett says it is common from New Brunswick, west to Saskatchewan, south to Arizona and Texas. Bees visit it freely for pollen. It is not listed as important for honey but with such fragrance it should give some slight nectar.

AN UNUSUAL BOOK

The Iowa State Horticultural Society has issued a book, entitled, "Pioneers in Iowa Horticulture" written by Kent Pellett in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of its founding. It contains sketches of about a dozen Iowa men who attained national recognition in the horticultural field.

The Iowa society is composed of several separate groups including fruit growers, vegetable growers, garden clubs, beekeepers, nurserymen etc., each of which has its separate organization within the parent society. Included in the book are two beekeepers who were widely known: Eugene Secor and Elisha Gallup.

The best known figure is Henderson Luelling, a pioneer Iowa nurseryman who carried grafted fruit trees across the plains in a wagon and established the fruit industry in Oregon and California.



Suel Foster one of the most influential in the founding of Iowa College of Agriculture, J. L. Budd, who bought many hardy fruits and shrubs from Russia, and Jess Hiatt originator of Delicious apple are representative of the fruit industry.

H. A. Terry one of the first to give serious attention to the breeding of peonies is of special interest to the flower lovers, although Terry was also a beekeeper.

Dr. L. H. Pammel, father of the

movement to establish the state parks in Iowa, was long at the head of the botany department of Iowa State College.

The book is of real interest to those who like biography and is highly praised by many who have read it. As only a limited edition has been printed it is likely to be soon exhausted. It is bound in cloth and well illustrated. The price is only one dollar. Copies may be had from the American Bee Journal or from the Iowa State Horticultural Society, Des Moines.

THAT NEW MEXICO LAW

Commenting on your editorial in the June issue of A. B. J., I fully agree with you that these interstate barriers are bad, but there are times when patience ceases to be a virtue. Arizona has had a law for a good many years that does not allow honey from outside to go into their state with or without a certificate; yet they, with impunity, might ship honey into our state whether it be from diseased or clean colonies.

I had a man who worked for me who wanted to take some of my bees and queens to California. I fixed them up for him, with an inspection certificate, but inside the border of Arizona, they were all taken away from him.

We also think that out of state people selling honey here should, at least have to pay their part, and we also think that these people should hold prices up to what we are getting instead of using us as a dumping ground.

However, we are in favor of free trade, but we cannot stand being imposed upon as we have been. I understand that our attorney-general has thrown out Section 13 of our law which will help the retail stores some, but still holds the wholesale trade to its provisions.

J. W. Powell,
Mesilla Park, N. M.

A "HONEY" SIGN

Luedtke and Son, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, not only keep bees but they grow flowers, gladioli and dahlias, according to this sign. It seems natural for a beekeeper also to grow flowers or ornamentals; to be a fruit man or a goat enthusiast; small things in a small way; but gosh, isn't it fun? Maybe Luedtke should make the "honey" more prominent; looks like a second fiddle.



HONEY IN VACUUM CANS



About that "New Honey Package" you show on page 330 of the July issue. This may be a smart merchandising package venture to increase honey sales, but I do not like to think of the possibility of spreading disease should these cans be filled with contaminated honey and thrown out unwashed. Glass and friction top pails are usually washed, especially the larger ones, but a tin can like this is seldom washed. I wonder if there is any blame attached to such a source for disease?

Bruce L. Morehouse, Minn.

(Your comment about glass vs. tin and the dump heap is well taken. From a merchandising point of view, however, this is a fine package; beautiful colors, attractive, backed up by advertising.)

I remember at one time checking samples of disease received for examination in the Bureau of Entomology at Washington. It was found according to a map that metropolitan or city areas showed the heaviest concentration. It was first thought this proved the contention you mention that containers are the main reason for it.

More consideration, however, brought to light the fact that beekeepers in city areas are more keen and are usually the ones who send samples for examination. There is just as much disease according to inspection records, in the rural areas, but beekeepers are not so much interested in their problems and certainly do not send samples for examination. Which argument is correct?—Ed.]

IN THE HILLS OF PENNSYLVANIA



F. H. Inman, a Pennsylvania reader, originally sent this picture for inclusion with other material but it did not fit well so we saved it. It is a sight familiar to the veteran inspector and shows why inspection is kept everlastingly at it to check bee diseases. Some combs for the bees to "rob out"; some empty equipment to be

used "later" (maybe); or as one near us once said, so sometime he would have them to use "when disease has died out", referring to a crate of old combs in an open shed. (We got our best foulbrood pictures from these combs, which were nine years old then, and full of foulbrood scales.)

BEEKEEPERS' BUZZ

Vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1941, a new official mimeographed Iowa Beekeepers Association publication, by Prof. F. B. Paddock, gives news of associations, state fair, conditions in the state, association activities, etc. Iowa beekeepers interested may obtain copies and be placed on the mailing list by writing to the Iowa State Horticultural Society, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE NOW PROFITABLE BEEHIVE



Ever sit in one of these, often between the girls for punishment? (Or was it?) Makes a pretty good honeyhouse too. So do old country churches, no longer used. (Pictures were taken by Daniel Webster, editor of the Farm Page of the Dayton, Ohio, Daily News. He also wrote the accompanying story. It first appeared in the main news section of the paper. The story was first sent as a clipping by Floyd Smith of Celina, Ohio, about whom it is written.)



THERE was a time when most valley farmers considered the few hives of bees ranged in the protecting shade of the smokehouse, as pretty much of a nuisance, just something for the women to tinker with. But times, or maybe the farmers, have changed.

Now one notes bees on many farms. Not housed in makeshift hives, and left in exposed positions for heat and cold to hamper their effort, but looked after in the same way as the dairying and stockfeeding projects of the farm, and enabling not a few farmers to write their ledgers in black instead of red.

One of the first valley farmers to look the honeybee situation over was Floyd Smith of this county. Like his neighbors, he had a few stands in the orchard, kept mostly to pollinize his fruit trees and to furnish a few pounds of comb honey for the household.

That was some 20 years ago. Smith liked bees, delighted caring for them, spent much time in watching their habits, and aside from his agricultural leaning, was a shrewd business man. He decided that there could be money made in honey, and with this income added to the usual Mercer County farmer's four "pillars"—chickens, grain, milk and livestock, could have returns from honey coming in at a time in the year when additional revenue was much in need.

This enterprising farmer was not afraid to plunge. From the few hives along his garden path, he built up an apiary of 500 colonies, translated his theory of none but good bees into action, and scoured the world's markets for workers with perfect honey-producing records to their credit.

In a substantial building, that in its little red schoolhouse days was known as Liberty Joint district, the Smiths have installed honey-producing machinery at the cost of \$6000, not mentioning the cost of rehabilitating to school building.

They can be found there every working day in the week, for it takes some tall hustling for two persons to handle 25 tons of honey in a short summer season, and figuratively speaking, the Smiths just now are up to their elbows in this golden sea of sweetness.

The Smiths co-operate with the Mercer County bee inspection service, and give it much credit for awakening the present interest in bees and their products. Foulbrood, the scourge of the bee industry, has never troubled the Smith apiaries. The past winter, the loss to the Smith bees was less than 10 per cent.

Daniel Webster,
Farm Page Editor,
Dayton Daily News (Ohio)

ALL AROUND THE BEE YARD

JUDGING from friendly comment, readers must miss this "all-around." It should come oftener but I hate to fill space just to fill it. To write when the notion strikes seems better and certainly results in more "meat." Will try to be with you oftener.

WINTER is the best time for this bee yard run-around anyway. We have so many bees, time has a habit of slipping by like a leaf on the brook; one day it's this and another that, to get the most honey with the least effort (Ha! Ha!), a secret we are trying to unravel as we work.

Let's see. How many bees have "we" now? Note that quote mark. In our case the "we" is not editorial; it is cooperative. About eight men who have been with us, most of them for years, have bees with ours; we work together, share equipment together; sell together. It's a great system as long as we continue to love each other; terrible when we fall out.

I talked about this getting together at the Wabash Valley Round-up this year to deaf ears. One wag asked if it was Communism or Fascism! I'm still mad about it. It's the same thing, my friend, the Galilean proposed almost 2000 years ago, which, had it dominated the world, would have stopped the present mass murder by nations with might.

Since beekeepers seem to be a little more brotherly than most folks (Ahem!) why not try to practice every day what we think of on Sunday? We have had this plan in use for ten years and it works. We have three commercial honey locations, southwestern Iowa, mid-western Illinois, and north central Minnesota, with a total of about 3000 colonies.

SO much queen supersedure this year. We did no fall requeening as the majority of down colonies came through with new queens. Supersedure in early package bees was also worse than in many years. Worst of this is that many colonies, left alone, become entirely queenless and later are robbed out; some may have disease. Ever think of that? Keep those duds on top of producers where they soon become supers. Next year they will hold a new divide or package to better advantage than to fuss with them now.

NOW honey in the can rides the freight car to a six cent market, f.o. b. honeyhouse! Good. Just let it rise a cent more and keep it and beekeepers will buy Packards. Good time now to pay off your debts. Money may not always be so plentiful. Then a debt free outfit will be a life saver. It is to be hoped we never get back to barter days. What would become of our commercial outfits? The small, diversified, food producer would be the world's king.

WE have had short crops in the past and have tried to overcome them by changing locations when they persisted but we have not had the luck of the Wyoming beekeepers who this year may do well to get feed for winter. All eggs in a single basket, in that case, is bad business. Some will try to relocate. So the biggest men gradually get together in the best spots and then proceed to eliminate each other. It's a crazy world in some ways.

SWEET clover still claims the honey producers' limelight, the world's wonder plant. It is slowly emerging as a cycle plant however; it comes and goes; in its wake are large honeyhouses, heavy investments; beekeepers who have swiftly accumulated thousand colony outfits with little for the bees and no place to go. No wonder we are staking hopes on our Honey Plant Gardens. Pellett has some fine prospects but it takes a long time to get a major honey plant, unlike any we now have, onto the farm so the farmer can benefit too. Hyssop, sainfoin, and Wagner pea do look good.

"DROUGHT still severe in the east" says the U. S. D. A. Daily Digest. Here, in six days, we have had seven inches of rain; in Minnesota in a month twelve inches. The countryside looks beautiful but one can note the shocked or stacked grain sprouting, the alfalfa and clover not threshed. Farmers will need relief if the crops do not reach market. So each part of the country suffers from the opposite extreme.

THE price of beeswax is high. In all my forty years of beekeeping, I can remember only once when it was as high as it is now.

To the beekeeper beeswax is money in the bank. There never has been a time when he failed to get spot cash for it. He can sell it on the season's market or swap it for what he needs.

Yet he wastes it. We told one of our boys, if he would pick up the small "waste" wax, the little pieces we cut off from this and that in each yard, he could have the wax. At first he thought he was biting at "pepper" candy and would get the laugh. But yesterday he told me that he had already sold \$60 worth of wax from that source. He bought a second-hand jallopy and came home in it. Last year he had no jallopy.

JOHNN CONNER ("Gleanings," July) says that once beekeepers try aluminum paint for bee equipment they do not readily go back to white or any other color. True enough. We prefer aluminum to any other protective covering for hive bodies, supers, covers and bottomboards and much inside work (buildings). But where do we get the aluminum paint? Aluminum is a defense material of first magnitude.

In the same breath, where do we get tin cans next year; tin very little, with iron base? Some are buying now. That means higher prices. Whoever accumulates seconds may have a whip hand in the market in 1942. Someone proposes a practical bulk honey container, not seriously affected by huge defense orders. It will not be glass or wood or paper. Fifty percent of the paper pulp for next year is now tied to defense orders. We learn of a large manufacturing plant that had to suspend operations recently because fifty pounds of steel to go into a small part could not be obtained ahead of defense priority.

WHAT I wonder about is how we can be expected to pay any part of the huge defense cost as we go along if ordinary business is so strangled that profits cannot possibly be made and men have to stop work. We read that hundreds of thousands of men in the automobile industry will soon be idle and that the plants that lay them off cannot rehire them although they are expected to turn from car manufacture to armaments. Something screwy about that, if you ask me.

No profits, no taxes; no taxes, no money; no money, no guns. Then who will be defended?

Oh shucks, let's just forget about all that and get ready to produce another crop of honey.

G. H. Cale.

HONEY JELLIES By STELLA LAUNER GILL

ACCORDING to several well-known authorities, as well as my own experience, honey may be substituted in whole or part for sugar in any jelly marmalade or fruit butter recipe. For a decidedly honey flavor, one should use all honey. For a less decided flavor, a half or a third honey may be used.

It seems a common practice nowadays with many jelly makers to use a commercial pectin, even when the fruit juice used has sufficient pectin to make a satisfactory product. The reason for this is that a larger quantity may be made because it is not necessary to boil down the juice in the process. Personally, I prefer to use the commercial products only with those juices not containing sufficient pectin to make a satisfactory jelly-like product.

The juices of the apple, currant, plum, raspberry, blackberry, grape and crab have sufficient pectin to make perfect jellies. Fruits like the cherry, strawberry, pineapple, and the plant rhubarb need the addition of pectin, either a commercial pectin or a fruit juice containing a large amount of pectin.

A currant jelly recipe that won the blue ribbon at a state fair for the past two consecutive years for a Honey Currant Jelly is as follows:

- 1 c. currants
- 1 c. water
- $\frac{3}{4}$ c. honey

Add water to the washed currants, stems and all, mash them and cook slowly, until the fruit is pink and soft. Drain through a jelly bag. Measure, and add an equal measure of honey. Boil until it jells. Skim if necessary and pour into a hot sterilized glass.

The two standard jelly tests are: (1) the wrinkling of a drop of hot jelly on a cold plate, when pushed with the side of a knife, and (2) a globular drop flows into a preceding drop from the end or side of a spoon when spoon of jelly is held vertically or horizontally.

Apple Jelly

- 1 c. apple juice
- 1 c. honey

Quarter apples, place in a kettle and add water to cover. Cover and boil until tender. Drain through a jelly bag. Measure liquid, add an equal amount of honey and boil until it jells. For a mint flavor add a few sprigs of mint to the boiling jelly the last two or three minutes, or add a drop or two of oil of peppermint, when the jelly is ready to pour into the glasses.

Pineapple Jelly and Pineapple Marmalade

- 1 nine oz. can of crushed pineapple
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. honey
- 1 c. apple juice

Boil all together until the mixture jells. Drain off one jelly glass of liquid for one glass of jelly. The remaining makes one cup of marmalade. This recipe for pineapple marmalade won a red ribbon at a state fair last summer.

Rhubarb Jelly

- 1 c. rhubarb liquid
- 1 c. honey
- 2 T. granulated pectin

Cut washed rhubarb stalks (by all means retaining skin) in $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pieces. Add about 2 T. of water, just enough so that it will not stick to the kettle before the juices are extracted. Cover and boil gently until soft. Drain. Measure juice, add granulated pectin, stir vigorously and bring to a boil. Add honey and continue boiling until it jells. Pour into sterilized glasses, skim and paraffine.

Honey Grape Jelly

An acid grape is best for this jelly. Half ripe fruit or equal quantities of nearly ripe and green grapes is very satisfactory. Wild grapes make delicious jelly.

- 1 c. grape juice
- 1 c. honey

Pick over, wash and stem grapes. Place in kettle, heat slowly to boiling and cook until the seeds are free, about one half hour. Pour into jelly bag to drip. Take equal measures of honey and juice and boil until it jells. Skim and pour into sterilized glasses.

Honey Grape Butter

Get pulp by rubbing drained grapes through a food mill or colander. Measure, add one half the measure of honey and boil until it jells. Spices may be added if liked.

Honey Plum Jelly

- 1 c. plum juice
- 1 c. honey

An under ripe acid plum makes the best jelly. Put into kettle with one cup of water for two quarts of fruit. Cook gently until three plums are boiled to pieces. Strain to obtain the juice and proceed as for grape jelly.

Honey Plum Butter

Remove seeds from drained plums

and rub through food mill to obtain pulp. Proceed as for grape butter.

Honey Apple Jelly

- 2 qt. apples
- 1 qt. water
- Honey

Wash apples, cut in halves or quarters, but do not pare or core the apples. Boil until soft. Mash and pour into jelly bag and allow to drip. Take equal parts of juice and honey. Boil juice and honey until it jells. Skim and pour into sterilized glasses.

Crab apple jelly may be made in the same manner. The pulp from the crab apples makes a very satisfactory honey butter, especially if some other fruit as a cup of cranberries, a few peaches, or plums are added to give variety of color and flavor.

No list of marmalades would be complete without including a Honey Orange Marmalade. For a quickly made orange marmalade, the following will be found satisfactory.

Honey Carrot Orange Marmalade

- 2 c. ground cooked carrots
- 3 oranges
- 1 lemon
- 2 c. honey

Grind carrots and cook until soft. Grind oranges and lemon, add honey and carrots and boil until it is clear and jells. Beets or green beans may be substituted for the carrots.

Honey Pear Preserves

- 12 hard pears
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ lemons
- $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Canton ginger
- Honey

Pare, quarter and core the pears, then cut in thin lengthwise slices. Grate the rind of the lemons and add the juice to the pears. Cut the ginger in small pieces. For every pound of fruit, allow one pound of honey. Let stand over night. Boil $\frac{1}{4}$ hour or until thick and clear. Place in sterilized cans or glasses, cover with paraffin.

Honey Peach Marmalade

- 12 peaches
- Honey
- $\frac{1}{2}$ t. cinnamon if desired

Scald peaches, remove skins and seeds and slice in thin slices lengthwise. Measure, add three fourths the amount of honey, stir well and allow to stand over night. Boil slowly until thick and clear. The cinnamon may be added after the mixture has boiled about 20 minutes.



RECIPES

By Barbara Jeannette Kirschbaum

Mrs. Kirschbaum, (Barbara Harnack) McGregor, Iowa, send these recipes, some of which we have tested and found to be excellent.

Honey Lemon Pie

1 2/3 cup water
2 eggs
1/2 cup mild flavored honey
5 level tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon butter
1/4 teaspoon salt
Grated rind of 1/2 lemon
Juice of 1/2 lemon
Bring water to boiling point in double boiler. Keep back enough water to combine with: well beaten egg yolks, flour, salt, honey, lemon juice and the grated rind of one-half of a lemon. Mix thoroughly. Cook until thick and smooth, stirring constantly. Drop the butter in mixture. Cool.

Pour the custard in the baked pastry shell. Cover with the meringue made from the stiffly beaten egg whites flavored with two teaspoons honey. Place in oven until browned.

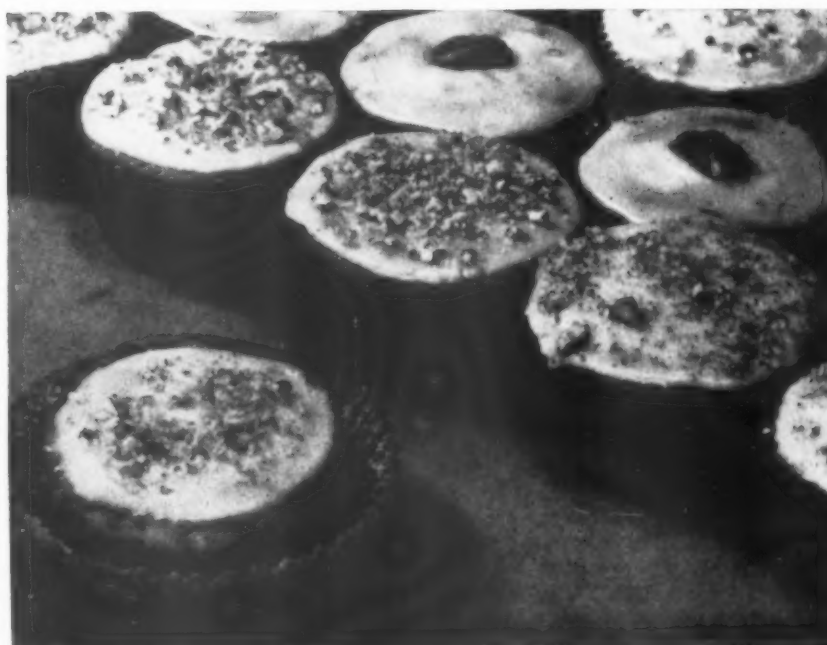
Pie Crust

1 1/2 cups flour
1/4 cup cold water
1/2 cup lard
1/2 teaspoon salt
Sift flour, measure, and sift with salt. Cut in lard with two spatulas until mixture is coarse and granular. Work water in lightly with a spatula until little balls of dough just hang together in one large ball. Turn one-half of the pastry onto the lightly floured board. Roll in sheet about 1/8 inch thick. (This dough is enough to make two pastry shells.)

Honey Coconut Cream Pie

2 cups milk
2 eggs
1/2 cup mild flavored honey
5 tablespoons flour (level)
2 teaspoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt
2/3 cup coconut
Bring milk to boiling point in double boiler. Keep back one-half cup of milk to combine with well beaten egg yolks, flour and salt. Mix thoroughly. Add the honey. Mix again. Cook until thick and smooth, stirring constantly. Drop the butter in mixture. Cool and add vanilla.

Sprinkle the baked pastry shell thickly with coconut. Pour the custard over this. Cover with meringue made from the stiffly beaten egg whites flavored with vanilla and two teaspoons honey. Sprinkle the top generously with coconut. Place in oven until coconut is browned.



Honey Tea Cake:

1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup mild flavored honey
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2/3 cup milk
2 1/2 cups cake flour
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour and measure. Add baking powder and salt. Cream the butter together with honey. Add the sugar and well beaten eggs. Alternate dry ingredients with the milk. Mix thoroughly. Bake in small muffin tins.

Ice with your favorite icing. Food coloring in a number of pastel shades may be added to portions of the icing. Top with nuts or coconut as desired.

Honey Peanut Butter Fudge

2 cups sugar
1 egg white
1/2 cup water
1/3 cup mild flavored honey
5 tablespoons peanut butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Blend sugar, water and honey. Cook to 256 degrees F. Pour slowly over the stiffly beaten egg whites, stirring constantly until mixture is creamy. Add vanilla and peanut butter. Continue beating until the mixture will hold its shape. Pour into well buttered pan. Cut in squares.



Top, right, honey lemon pie; left, honey coconut cream pie. Center, honey tea cakes. And (below) Mrs. Kirschbaum, herself.

MIDWEST CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 501)

plant prior to the bloom period.

The soybean which is being planted so extensively in the corn producing states is not a honey producing plant. Occasionally reports come in that bees are gathering honey from soybeans, but apparently the soybean acreage has not added to the honey crop. This particular phase of the inter-relationship is being carefully investigated through a cooperative project with the Iowa State College and American Bee Journal in the test plots at Atlantic, Iowa. Some very interesting results are being obtained.

There has been a definite trend in the state of Iowa toward the production of extracted honey. It was not many years ago when many of the smaller producers were exclusively section producers.

There has been a definite change in the management of colonies and of apiaries, possibly due to the increased pasturage available to operate out-yards of larger size than was true a few years ago. The fact that almost every road through the country now is a good road makes it possible to locate apiaries at convenient distances and directions. There are very few bees now being operated in any corporate village, town or city limits. It is interesting to note a trend among the honey producers to operate a smaller truck than was the case a few years ago. The smaller trucks become quite efficient and records which have been kept have indicated clearly to the producers that the large truck did not meet the needs of average honey production.

The general trend in size of operations has brought about a definite development in central extracting plants. Better extracting plants have automatically resulted in better equipment to handle honey in every stage, from the time it is received from the apiary to its exit for market. It is possible that the permanent pasture has been an influence in the development of the central extracting plants. The ability to work out farther away may be another contributing factor. The disease situation may have been a factor in this trend of honey houses.

The general market must also be affected by these changes. The market is less dependent now on the small producer and this has been reflected in standardization of containers, fewer labels or brands and also a more nearly uniform product. The individual ideas of many producers have been eliminated from the market. The honey now prepared for market by producers is also

better prepared. The extracting plant has also been equipped to serve as a packing plant. Honey in every instance is processed and prepared in a manner which will meet the requirements of the most exacting consumer.

It is certain that bottlers will soon require processed honey from the producer or establish a price differential for raw honey. In spite of the fact that honey prepared for market by individual producers is better than it used to be, it is true that a greater proportion of the total production is going to the bottlers. The more extensive production demands more time on the part of the operator for apiary management and allows less time for the preparing of the honey for market.

The good roads permitting the use of large trucks has also changed the marketing problem. A producer formerly had to put his cans in cases and haul them to the depot for transportation by rail. Now it is possible for the trucks to come to the honey house door and load up 60 pound cans without cases.

The disease situation in the Middle West is interesting to those who live outside of the territory. It is possibly true that the attitude toward the inspection work is more lax than that expressed in some other producing areas and certainly is less than in the territory of origin of package bees and queens. It is possible that the character of the producers has had some influence on the character of the laws which were provided in each state. Inspection officials have recognized the difficulty of enforcing certain proposals which producers in other states wanted to put in operation. Furthermore, this variation has been reflected from state to state as well as from area to area.

It is interesting to note in this connection the development of the disease resistant stock. It has been said that the rigid attitude which has been forced on certain inspection services by the beekeepers of various states has not permitted the development of disease resistant stock in a natural manner. In fact if there could have been any development it would have been an evasion of the law or on a honey "bootleg" basis. The progress which has been made for other crops and livestock indicated that the development of disease resistance was a feasible means of attacking the disease problem for honey producers.

This development of disease resistant stock has provided an excellent example of how difficult it is for progress to take place and how anxious most people are for a lack of progress.

People are more willing to listen to adverse reports about progress than they are of satisfactory reports.

In Iowa we have been able to dis-

tribute disease resistant stock among commercial producers, under a co-operate agreement between the Iowa Experiment Station, the Iowa Extension Service and the Iowa Beekeeper's Association.

This machinery which has been set in motion in Iowa is in position to serve the honey producers of many other states. It is only limited in its efforts by the restrictions of the several states themselves and not by the Iowa agreement.

This bird's-eye view of the situation of honey producing in the middle West should be of considerable value on the part of those in the territory as well as those outside.

CANADIAN HONEY EXHIBITS

Honey was given more prominent display at the Canada Pacific Exhibition at Vancouver, B. C., recently, this year than ever before.

Schuring Apiaries, Pacific Highway, had a commercial exhibit and also a large revolving drum on which glass jars of honey were suspended. The frame of this Ferris wheel type of structure was occupied by groups of wax figures while flowers arranged in small baskets on various sections of the structure gave further color to the display.

Concealed lighting in various colors lent added charm to the display of honey by Len Elliott, 408 Garden City Road, Lulu Island. Flowers were used in profusion in the honey display of Alec Forrest, Langley Prairie. Wax figures and birds adorned the display of Mrs. E. G. Hood, 5060 Spencer street, Vancouver.

O. K. Apiaries of Vernon, B. C., built a Chinese temple with their honey and by means of a revolving table had a continuous procession of monks passing in and out. Above this display, on the wall, was a large plaque of the King and Queen worked in beeswax. The "V" for victory design was dramatized in the display of F. Bettschen of Vernon.

Frank Johns, Main street, Vancouver, a leading figure in the B. C. Honey Producers' Association, had an educational display, one section of which represented the various grades of honey produced in each and every part of British Columbia, which was shown in glass sealers suitably labelled with details of production. The balance of his display of honey comprised selections from Texas, California, Florida and various other parts of the United States. Honey supplies completed Mr. Johns' display.

AMERICAN HONEY INSTITUTE

Honey is being used widely throughout the country in school lunches. We have had many letters from directors of school lunch projects asking for copies of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes". The California Ladies Auxiliary purchased 150 copies of the book to take care of the request of one of their state leaders in school room projects and the Institute is deeply grateful to the Ladies Auxiliary of California for this fine cooperation.

At this time the Institute is beginning its publicity for HONEY FOR BREAKFAST WEEK next spring. As early as September national magazines have been asking us for the date for 1942. The Institute will hold the same dates for Honey for Breakfast Week and National Honey Week each year. Honey for Breakfast Week begins Easter Sunday morning and continues through the following week. National Honey Week is held the last week in October.

The Better Homes and Gardens—October issue—in its "It's News to Me!" column had an article on "Old Favorite Honey Recipes." This article read:

"Intriguing recipes for honey apple crisp, raisin honey gems, as well as recipes which use honey in sandwiches, meat sauces, beverages, even ice cream, come in a booklet entitled 'Old Favorite Honey Recipes.' Send 10c to American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin."

Because of this article requests are coming in from all sections of the country for copy of the book. Better Homes and Gardens has a circulation of about 2½ millions.

The October 4th issue of Prairie Farmer in its column "Foods Honored" listed National Honey Week. This column reads:

"Honey celebrates its national week from October 27 to November 2. Honey is a natural sweet, so palatable and so digestible it is recommended by physicians for infant feeding. Honey is rich in energy-producing carbohydrates, and deserves its place in American Cookery."

In addition this edition of Prairie Farmer has a page entitled "Red Fruits and Honey." This article gives

recipes for Honeyed Apples and Cranberries, and Honey Apple Crisp. The August 23rd issue of Prairie Farmer carried an article called "Youth at the Fair" with reference to the annual State Fair at Springfield, Illinois. This article also said some nice things about honey. Prairie Farmer goes into about 350,000 farm homes.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of September 24th has listed a weekly menu by which a family of four can eat for \$12.03 a week. Honey is featured several times in this menu, being used on many different days.

The Super Market store in Omaha is putting in a meal planner service in which they plan to use honey recipes. We have sent them copies of our literature to aid them in boosting honey.

Kroger's "Thought for Food" bulletin of September 15th carried the headline "Rookies! Here Come your Cookies." They give recipe for Honey Chocolate Chip Cookies.

General Foods have put out a fine release—October 1st—to publicize National Honey Week.

The Director of the American Honey Institute will give a broadcast on October 31st over Stations WHA-WLBL on "Holiday Baking Begins." Again on December 13th she will broadcast over these same stations on "Honey Candies for the Holidays."

A State Bee Inspector from the middle west writes us that he wants some copies of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" for electric cooking schools. He writes that some of the agents in his state say "These books would sell for \$1.00 if you would only ask it."

A program on a large radio station in the Middle West has written for permission to use the recipes from "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" in its daily broadcasts. They write us that the first response to the program—that is, the first day—brought over

500 letters and that the recipes would certainly be tried out.

The "Junket" Folks have made up several recipes incorporating honey. Among these are recipes for Honey Fudge and Honey Nut Rennet-Custard.

Copies of the fall issue of Institute Inklings should be in your hands by this time. Anyone who did not receive a copy and desires one may have one by writing to the Institute.

Letters were sent to the Department of Markets and to the Governor of every state notifying them of National Honey Week, October 27th to November 2nd, and asking their assistance in helping to publicize it. The answers to date have, in every case, promised 100 per cent cooperation.

Every Food Editor in the country was sent a copy of "Old Favorite Honey Recipes." These recipes are appearing daily in the food columns throughout the nation.

THE BEE EXPERIMENTAL STATION AT BUDAKESZ

(From the Journal American Medical Association, page 949, September 13, 1941.)

Dr. Navratil Dezso, Lecturer to the Budapest University, late member of parliament, has begun to treat rheumatic cases at the bee experimental station at Budakesz, near the capital. This is the result of two years of experimental study of the therapeutic effect of the bee sting in rheumatic cases. Now the village is crowded with patients from near and far. The station is provided with sixteen bee families, which sting the patients. The bee toxin shows its effect within a relatively short time. There are many patients who were brought here on stretchers and now they are able to walk and even to mount stairs. This bee poison seems harmless and does not act deleteriously either on the heart or on the kidneys. It was also observed that the patients acquire a better facial expression; the cessation of pain may be only one of the causes of this. This favorable action has been observed in a large number of patients. The station is going to employ a biochemist to study the biochemistry of the process going on during the course of treatment.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

FINAL NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

As has been announced previously, the American Honey Producers' League, the American Honey Institute, the Apiary Inspectors' Association, the Empire State Honey Producers' Association, the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and the National Beekeepers' Auxiliary will hold their meetings in Niagara Falls, New York and Ontario, beginning at noon, November 11, and concluding with the afternoon session, November 14. The Ontario association begins its meetings the afternoon of the 11th, and the meetings on the New York side of the Falls open with the morning session November 12. Headquarters and meeting place in Niagara Falls, New York, will be the Hotel Niagara, and on the Ontario side, the General Brock Hotel. Please note that the Ontario meetings are conducted on Daylight Savings Time, while those on the New York side are on Eastern Standard Time.

The sessions are as follows, November 11, afternoon session, Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

November 12, morning session, Empire State Honey Producers' Assn. Ontario Beekeepers' Assn. Assn.

Afternoon session, American Honey Producers' League. Ontario Beekeepers' Assn.

Tea, National Auxiliary and ladies, Ontario Beekeepers' Assn., General Brock Hotel.

5:00 P. M., Business session, Empire State Beekeepers' Assn.

Evening session, American Honey Producers' League.

November 13, Morning session, American Honey Institute. Ontario Beekeepers' Assn. (Final session.)

Luncheon, National Auxiliary and ladies of the Ontario Assn., General Brock Hotel.

Afternoon session, Joint meeting of all organizations, General Brock Hotel.

Dinner, for all beekeepers and ladies, General Brock Hotel.

November 14, Morning session, American Honey Producers' League.

Luncheon, Apiary Inspectors' Assn. (Members only.)

Afternoon session, American Honey Producers' League, Final business session.

Beekeepers and their ladies from the United States may enter the

Dominion of Canada without difficulty. They should provide themselves with identification as citizens of the United States to facilitate their return, such as a voter's card, an old passport or a birth certificate. The only formality pertains to their return to their own country. Canadian citizens may enter the United States to attend meetings on the New York side on presentation of a passport or proper certification by a border official. Please do not fail to arrange for these international affairs, for the joint session and the dinner on the Ontario side will be outstanding. An official of your voting precinct can arrange everything for you.

For each session on the program is planned as a unit, so that the subjects of the talks will not be too scattered. All speakers have agreed to be present and the program will be full. Arrangements will be made for the sale of tickets to the luncheon for ladies and the dinner for everybody to be held in Ontario on both sides. Those desiring to stay at headquarters hotels should make reservations promptly, but there are plenty of other hotels, tourist homes and cabins for those who wish to stay elsewhere.

It is especially recommended that those who come from distance arrange to visit points in Ontario and in New York and adjacent states before returning home. Information regarding places of interest and routes will be available at the registration desks.

Iowa Association Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Ames, November 13-14

The state association will hold its meeting at Ames on November 13 and 14. This is to be a producer or "bottomboard" program. The early effort which is being made to get a list of speakers shows that this meeting is going to be a "bang up good affair." If you are not there, it is your loss.

This is the one chance you have been looking forward to for years, a chance for you to take part in the discussion following each speaker's presentation to unload your ideas, to have a good visit with your friends and to see anything new. The program for the meeting will be mailed shortly to all members of the Iowa State Beekeepers Association. Anyone in or out of the state interested in beekeeping is invited to attend the session.

The association is cooperating with the Little Mid-West Horticultural

Exposition sponsored by the students in Horticulture at the state college and there will be prizes offered in three classes: 3 1-lb. jars extracted; 3 1-lb jars bulk comb; 3 sections cellophane wrapped honey. Let's have a good number of entries.

Indiana Convention, House of Representatives, November 25

Plan to attend the Indiana State Convention in the State House, Indianapolis, on November 25. Mark this date on your calendar. Every beekeeper is invited. There will be no registration fee. A splendid program is being arranged. Don't say that you were not told. You are asked to come.

Oregon, Portland, November 21-22

The Oregon State Beekeepers Association will hold their annual meeting in Portland, Oregon, Friday and Saturday, November 21 and 22. One or more speakers are expected to be present to give the latest news from the experiment stations.

Colorado, Denver, November 6-7

A meeting of the Colorado Beekeeper's Association will be held in Denver, November 6 and 7. The meeting was originally scheduled for October 27 but was postponed because of many conflicting dates.

F. Herbert Gates,
State Entomologist.

United Protective, Dixon, Illinois, November 2

The United Beekeepers' Protective Association will hold a meeting at the bee yard of Chris. A. Holmes, West Chicago, Old St. Charles Road, (half block south of North Ave, Illinois Route 64) November 2, at 1 P. M. Mr. Holmes has a new honeyhouse and can accommodate quite a crowd. The house will be heated if the weather demands it.

Robert M. Gober,
Secretary.

Middlesex, Massachusetts, Concord, November 29

The Middlesex County Beekeepers Association will meet at 19 Everett Street, Concord, Saturday, November 29th, at 7 P. M. Mrs. W. M. Copeland will be in charge of the Ladies Auxiliary supper of corned beef hash, with honey baked beans, honey pumpkin pie and coffee. Benjamin R. Hildreth will speak and conduct an information program. Bring your questions and problems and let us buzz about them.

A. M. Southwick,
President.



Dr. Strong, former Bureau Chief



Dr. Annand, new Chief of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNAND NEW BUREAU CHIEF

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announces the appointment of P. N. Annand as Chief and Avery S. Hoyt as Associate Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, effective August 16. Dr. Annand succeeds Lee A. Strong, who died June 2, 1941. Most of the recent work of the Bureau of Entomology was continued under Dr. Strong's administration, and the beekeeping work in the Bureau received better support under Dr. Strong than at any previous time. His excellent handling of the vast work of the entire Bureau was evident by the fine spirit displayed by the 3,500 odd employees of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Dr. Annand, new Chief, was born in Colorado in 1898. He graduated from the Colorado Agricultural College, specializing in entomology. He received his Master's Degree from Leland Stanford University in 1922 and a Doctor's Degree from Stanford in 1928. Before joining the Bureau, Dr. Annand did research work on sugar beet insects, and was on the staff of San Mateo Junior College from 1922 to 1929. During the latter part of the time he was head of the college's department of biological sciences.

From 1934 until 1937 Dr. Annand was head of the Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations for the Bureau and he was appointed research assistant to the chief in 1937. In 1939 he became assistant chief.

Mr. Hoyt was also an assistant chief. He held various positions under the State Department of Agriculture of California and was made Assistant Director in 1929 and Director in 1941, and in the same year became Assistant Chief of the Bureau.

These appointments are of significance to beekeepers because of the fact that the research work of the Office of Bee Culture under Jas. I. Hambleton, Beltsville, Maryland will come under their jurisdiction and projects will have to meet their approval.

Minnesota Valley Association Calls for Honey

C. Edwin Swenson, secretary of the Minnesota Valley Beekeepers Association, St. Peter, Minnesota, sends a notice to Minnesota beekeepers:

"The consumption of honey per capita can be improved by advertising. If other sweets are advertised by firms setting aside three to five per cent for the purpose it is time for beekeepers to do the same.

"Box up at least two sixty pound

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the remainder of this year but will be prepared to give you better service with the best in Caucasian bees in 1942.

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cans of honey out of each 100 you produce and ship to the Honey Sales Company, 1806 N. Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota, or any reliable honey packer you may deal with and tell them to remit the proceeds to the American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin. They will mail you a receipt for whatever donation you may make through this medium.

"Watch the bee journals, radio and magazines and you find that directly and indirectly the best honey advertising medium we have today is the American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin, and it is your servant the year around.

"The above arrangements were made with those mentioned by the Minnesota Valley Beekeepers Association, C. Edwin Swenson, Secretary, St. Peter, Minnesota."

Rock Island County Meeting

The Rock Island County Beekeepers Association held its annual meeting September 6 at Hampton, with an attendance of forty. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Clarence Schave, East Moline, President; Harry Frymeier, Carbon Cliff, Vice-President; S. F. Peterson, East Moline, Secretary; H. A. Wickersham, East Moline, Treasurer; Peter Hinsberger, East Moline, Director; F. Eckhardt, Moline, Director; Albert Simmons, Milan, Director.

Carl Killion, State Bee Inspector, Paris; R. A. Grout, Hamilton; and Ed. Kommer, Adover were among the speakers at the meeting.

S. F. Peterson, Secretary.

Another Disastrous Fire

The N. E. Miller Honey Company plant at Delta, Utah was recently destroyed by a \$15,000 fire which began in the wax shop, rapidly spreading to the balance of the plant and to the warehouse destroying all wax, honey and equipment. The fire was beyond control before it was discovered and there was no water supply available due to the town's new water system still under construction. The fire was likely caused by defective wiring.

Glen Perrins, Utah.

Bronx County (New York) Beekeepers Association, Nov. 9

The Bronx County Beekeepers Association will hold their monthly meeting in the home of George Fuldner, 447 Taylor Avenue, Bronx, Sunday, November 9 at 2:30 P. M. We are expecting to have a prominent speaker on this occasion. If you have bee problems bring them along for discussion. Refreshments will be served. Anyone interested in bee culture is welcome.

Harry Newman, Secretary.

Emeric J. Bordelon

By telegram we learn of the death of E. J. Bordelon, one of the Louisiana package shippers and bee breeders. Many an April morning, the express has brought packages from Bordelon, always bright and clean, and hived to give a good account of themselves.

Bordelon's bees were quite yellow but they had splendid industry, piling up fine crops. Many yellows are soft and just good to look at; but not Bordelon's. He knew selection and breeding too well to allow that to happen. He was also one of the group in Louisiana who had developed considerable business in shipping packages on comb-brood, with queen and extra bees. These packages, installed in the north early enough, soon become colonies.

We shall miss him. There are no details of his loss but the wire announcing his death was from Mrs. Bordelon.

California, Stockton, December 3-5

The California State Association will hold its annual Convention in Stockton, with headquarters at the Hotel Stockton, December 3, 4, 5.

Cary W. Hartman,
Honorary President.

HONEY EXHIBITS AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR

Bees and beekeeping went over with a big bang as far as interest of the public and artistic work of the beekeepers are concerned. This was a very nice fair and we are sure it created a lot of interest in our industry.

Honey was exhibited in the agricultural building. In one end of the building the nurserymen, the seedsmen, fertilizer and the beekeeping industry put up a joint educational exhibit. These exhibits were not individual in that no firm was able to display his name on his exhibit because it was strictly educational.

Ohio work horse, Bill Coulter, had a very attractive apiary exhibit. First of all, he had taken a picture of an apiary and personally I think he piled a few empty supers on the bees so as to take a good picture. He had this picture enlarged very greatly and had it hand painted and this large picture was displayed on the wall back of his exhibit. Then he had a log fence and behind the log fence were several beehives. On a table in front of his fence he displayed many articles which the beekeepers use. All these articles were furnished by the supply companies. One feature of his exhibit was his chemical analysis of honey. He gave the different chemicals of honey and then showed just what this particular chemical

would do for the body. This created a great deal of favorable comment among the spectators. Bill Coulter deserves a lot of credit for this very attractive exhibit. The County Associations of the State are supposed to pay the expense of the exhibit but Mr. Coulter donated his time both in assembling the equipment and in being on hand to answer any questions the public might ask him. While Bill Coulter was responsible for the exhibit, he did have a very efficient and willing helper in Dr. Dunham of the Ohio State University.

At the other end of the agricultural building were the honey exhibits and there was never a time during the entire week that you could not see a group of beekeepers standing in front of one of the exhibits.

We had a class of new entries at the fair this year. For the first time commercial beekeepers were allowed to exhibit. The Ohio Apiaries, Lloyd Gardner, won the first prize, Jerseylea Bellefontaine, Ohio won the second and Wolf Bros., Agosta, Ohio won the third. These commercial beekeepers are to be congratulated for their wonderful display of honey and we hope that their action will prompt many more commercial beekeepers to display at the fair next year.

The Jerseylea, Bellefontaine, Ohio, have worked out a perfect process for making honey ice cream. The ice cream is sweetened 100% with honey. There was always a large crowd around their booth trying to purchase honey ice cream. They sold a large quantity of this ice cream but unfortunately they did not have enough cream because they sold out every day. Jack and Mildred deserve a lot of credit for their honey ice cream. Their booth and their ice cream did more to advertise honey than it is possible to imagine. Unfortunately, Jack does not eat ice cream and so he is a good example of before eating Jerseylea ice cream. Mildred Bell, on the other hand, eats large quantities of her wares and she is certainly a good example of after eating. I am not going to let anyone know how much ice cream they sold but I have found out from the producer that he furnished them 27 cans of honey which were used just to sweeten the ice cream which was sold at the Ohio State Fair. The big ice cream manufacturers of Columbus are so worked up about Jerseylea cream that they had a big stand at each end of this building and they had a broadcast announcing the fact that they sold pint boxes of ice cream for 10c. Despite all the cut prices and their radio announcing, Jerseylea could not wait on the crowd fast enough and they were selling honey ice cream cones for 10c each. Our industry does not need a good 5 cent cigar but it needs a few more Jack and Mildred Bells to put

honey ice cream over in a big way.

The individual exhibits were certainly fine this year. Mr. and Mrs. Claude Mohrman, Wellington, Ohio won first prize but this is nothing new for the Mohrmans. In 1938, they won for the first time the first prize and they have won first prize each year since. It might have been luck the first year or two but when they win four years in succession even the skeptics will have to admit that it was more than luck.

This year for the first time the state gave loving cups and the Mohrmans are very proud of their little gold trophy given to them by the Ohio State Fair. Their display in honey was very artistic and it was also very instructive. Out of twelve entries they took six first prizes and two second prizes. This, I think, is very remarkable. I am glad that I did not exhibit because I could not hope to beat the Mohrmans.

Irvan Van Denver, Medina, Ohio won second, William Eddy, Elyria, Ohio won third, Mrs. O. Van Haun, Amherst, Ohio won fourth and Wolf Bros., Agosta, Ohio won fifth.

Professor Russell Kelty was the brave judge and I say brave advisedly, because each one of these beekeepers knew they had the first prize and it took a lot of courage on Kelty's part to tell these women how they stood. I understand that Kelty got away from Columbus with just a few scratches on his face and so now everyone is happy.

Honey exhibits at the fair is certainly a cheap way to advertise honey and I think a great many more beekeepers should take advantage of the fair. Several hundred pounds of honey were sold and there is no telling how many new users of honey will result from the fair exhibit.

Jere Frazer.

Washington Midsummer Meeting

The famous midsummer picnic and meeting of the Washington State Beekeepers Association was held at the usual place, Lake Tipsoe, near the summit of the Cascade Mountains, August 2. Although at an elevation of more than 5,400 feet, the beekeepers were not "up in the air" nor was their enthusiasm chilled by the temperature of 43° from the cold air of the mighty glaciers of Mt. Rainier's 14,000 feet elevation.

A generous picnic dinner provided the environment for an interesting talk on the friendly attitude in co-operative efforts to improve the marketing situation by Lewis M. White, of Portland, Oregon.

The supervisor of apiculture, R. E. White, described the progress towards eradication of bee diseases. We have long felt a need for more personal acquaintance with men and affairs in

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\$1.50 Pigeon News
\$1.00 Angora (Goat) Journal
\$1.00 Belgian (Horse) Journal
\$1.00 Hog Breeder (all breeds)
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\$1.00 Amer. Hampshire Herdsman
\$1.00 Sheep Breeder
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\$.50 Sou. California Rancher
\$1.00 American Cattle Producer
\$1.00 Red Polled (Cattle) News, 2 years
\$.50 Fletcher's Farming
\$1.00 American Bee Journal
\$1.00 Beekeepers Item
\$1.00 Gleanings in Bee Culture
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the larger inland centers of activity in our industry. H. S. Records told of his experiences with many of those whom he visited on his recent trip in the north central states. Mrs. Eva Wixom sustained her national reputation with a lively analogy of the "horse and buggy days" with old and new methods in beekeeping.

Our summer picnic is a good example in the development of friendly personal acquaintance in promoting the usefulness of the organization.

H. S. Records,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SPRAYING TO COMBINE BEES OR INTRODUCE QUEENS

Last summer I decided to experiment with putting Italians, hybrids and Caucasians in one hive. I put five or six drops of essence of peppermint in four ounces of water and put the mixture in a small sprayer. I sprayed the inside of the hive quickly and sprayed the different bees and put them in. I waited to see the results. Not once did one bee attack the other; almost immediately they settled down to business and went on as if they had always been together.

I wanted to try this method to introduce a queen, so I followed the same procedure and turned the queen loose under the bottom entrance. I waited half an hour, then looked to see what was going on and found the queen laying perfectly all right and going around over the combs. After three days I again examined and found the queen laying normally and well. I told a friend who tried it too and it worked for him with equal satisfaction. It must be done quietly and methodically.

A. W. Burnham,
Missouri.

NECTAR SECRETION

I have found the article by Mr. MacLachlan on nectar secretion most interesting, but I was surprised to find such expressions as "what can be spared for nectar," and "to find what is left for nectar," as if it was of importance to the tree to be able to "spare" some. This doubtless reflects the theory that the plant secretes nectar to attract insect life. I do not think that plants have any reasoning powers. Nectar is a waste product, pure and simple. No doubt plants transform starch into sugar as a protection against low temperatures which is one explanation of the heavy

nectar flows after cold nights. The floral nectar secretion in my opinion is a waste product from a very distinct process.

The sugar contents in the pistil and the exudations on the stigma are distinct for every species of plants and must be right to cause pollen to sprout. Pollen of a different kind will not sprout on the stigma of a different species. The nectar, I think, is the regulator of the sugar contents of the pistil and stigma.

Instead of the plant secreting nectar to attract insects, I think that plants first secreted nectar, and the insects discovered the nectar serviceable. After this, a double selection took place. Those plants that secreted most nectar drew the most insects and thus got an extra chance for survival and propagation, and those insects that specialized in feeding on nectar thrive with the plants.

Alex Holst,
Michigan.

COWICHAN LAKE, VANCOUVER

A. Hardy, of Herd Road, is one of the chief beekeepers of the Cowichan Lake District on Vancouver Island, B. C., maintaining a total of 33 hives. He finds that generally there is an ample supply of honey-producing flowers in the district. Pussywillows are one of the first sources in the spring; then comes the maple—which makes very good honey—followed by the dandelion, clover, and all varieties of fruit.

Fireweed, found in nearly all logged-off areas, is one of the best sources in the summer. In fact, many beekeepers from Victoria and Saanich bring their colonies to Cowichan Lake and surrounding districts to take advantage of it.

Mr. Hardy, who kept bees in Saskatchewan before coming to British Columbia ten years ago, cannot recall such an early year as this one for bees. He extracted honey from one hive in May; this is usually done in August. For this reason, the product is almost entirely maple honey, with a specially delicious flavor.

The very mild winter, too, resulted in some bees leaving the hives as early as January. His first swarm, which usually takes place in May, was on March 28. He mentioned an article in The Vancouver Daily Province, telling of a B. C. beekeeper who had a swarm, the earliest in his experience, on March 31. Mr. Hardy's bees may be of a more virile strain, or perhaps Vancouver Island's climate deserves the credit.

F. H. Fullerton,
Vancouver, B. C.

OUR COVER PICTURE

(Continued from page 497)

with a beehive. The favorite song of the Mormons is worth quoting:

The busy bees of Deseret
Are still around their hives.
Though honey-hunters in the world
Don't wish these bees to thrive.

CHORUS

Hum, hum, ye bees, build up the hive;
The sweetest honey get;
The world will yet be proud to see
The bees of Deseret.

More bees are homeward gathering fast
They come from all the earth;
But more come from the spirit world
Which are of greater worth.

Chorus: Hum, hum etc.

The nations wonder at their work,
And envy all they can;
When earth and hell divide and rage,
The bees are always one.

Chorus: Hum, hum etc.

The hive is on the mountain tops;
The valley swarms with bees;
They gather honey all around
And drones shall have no ease.

Chorus: Hum, hum etc.

The King-bees live within the hive
To keep the union strong;
May they, with all the busy bees,
Enjoy their honey long.

Chorus: Hum, hum etc.

When famine, war and earthquake rage,
This hive will firmly stand;
Then hum and work, ye busy bees,
Your resting days at hand.

Chorus: Hum, hum etc.

Beehives were also employed as a symbol in Freemasonry. O. D. Street has explained why: "In all Nature there is nothing more constantly busy than the bee. It has been the emblem of diligence since antiquity. No symbol of labor could be more appropriate than the beehive, the abode of great industry. Masonry signifies labor. Toil is noble; idleness is dishonor. Creation is a titanic effort of the Deity. Industry, economy, honesty, morality, religion, love of liberty, friends and country, these sheet-anchors of true civilization have enabled Freemasonry to maintain itself so firmly in the estimation of mankind."

A Grand Master of Freemasons, in his farewell address at the end of a calendar year, concluded: "Look well, my Brethren, to the traditions of our operative Masons of old, that in their loyal observance of the lessons taught by the Bee Hive, we may find inspiration for a new and continuing devotion to the ideal of work."

It is a Masonic wish: "If a brother could discover a remedy for the 'drone-evil,' he would place the whole Fraternity under everlasting indebtedness to his genius. The bees kill their drones, but that would be an unhappy manner of disposing of ours. How to destroy 'dronishness,' without killing the drones, as Hamlet would say, 'that is the question.'"

Although there is a beautiful idea behind the symbolism of the bees and the hives, it is much beyond the bounds of our present-day civilization.

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CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

For our November Crop and Market page we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. How is honey moving?
2. What prices are being paid?
3. Has the crop been normal?
4. What is the condition of colonies?
5. What is the condition of plants?

How is Honey Moving?

It was to be expected, with the late autumn over most of the United States and the continued warm weather, that the movement of honey would be slow. The demand has been reported brisk in only a few local spots. Only a moderate amount of honey may be said to have moved into the packers' hands.

What Prices Are Being Paid?

In part the sluggish movement of honey may be accounted for by the failure of price to stabilize or to show any marked tendency to advance since the completion of the honey harvest. There is a great variation in the prices at which honey is now being bought. We find as high as 7 cents being paid for carlots in Ohio and as low as 4½ cents in Wisconsin and Minnesota. This can only be accounted for by the willingness or unwillingness of beekeepers to accept what the buyers offer. Naturally, buyers are taking honey at prices as low as they can. One reporter has remarked that in his opinion what is needed is some courage on the part of producers to ask a higher price for their honey. In the larger producing areas, white honey prices appear to average about 5½ cents; in other areas where the crop has been short, the average price seems to be around 6 to 6½ cents. In areas where the crop has been good, prices have not advanced as much as in areas where the crop has been poor. In the West, fireweed honey in Washington and orange, sage, and star thistle honey in California are selling from 6 to 6½ cents. Light amber seems to have stabilized at the S.M.A. price, 4½ cents, established by the government. In the intermountain states, prices are around 5 cents for white. In the plains states, prices are 5 to 5½ cents in carlots. Retail prices are low. We hear of 5 pound glass pails selling on the shelves for 49 cents in Michigan, and of 5 pound tin pails selling for 33 cents in Oregon.

From the above, it is quite evident that the prices have not stabilized. Beekeepers are expecting better prices and packers have not yet come up to the prices which the beekeepers expect to receive. We believe that the prices of honey will stabilize at around 6 cents f.o.b. shipping station. We hear again of cars of honey in Michigan being sold at 6 cents f.o.b. shipper's point.

Crop Compared to Normal

On the opposite page will be found the percentages which indicate the crop compared to 1940. Compared to normal, the crop in New England averages somewhat above. This is surprising, in that there has been a somewhat dry year in that region. In New York the crop has been normal, but along the Atlantic Coast states, some-

what below. Throughout the South the crop has been in a few instances above normal, but in most instances considerably below, in Kentucky, only 25 per cent of normal; and in New Mexico one reporter says that there was no crop at all. In Ohio and Michigan the crop was short this year, while in Wisconsin and Minnesota the crop was normal or above. In the central states the crop was probably normal, and in the plains states it was above. It must be remembered that in these plains states, the crop has been quite low for many years.

In the intermountain states, the crop was generally short. On the west coast, the crop was short in Washington and Oregon and decidedly short in California. In Canada, only two provinces report, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, and both of these indicate a crop below normal.

Condition of Colonies

If the price of honey seems a little uncertain, the condition of bees over almost the entire country does not. Reporters generally say colonies are in good condition. Only one or two reporters indicate that colonies are not up to par. In the New England states colonies are described as fair to excellent. In New York, the same conditions hold. Along the Atlantic states, a few seem to be short of stores; but, for the most part, colonies are 100 per cent good. Throughout the southern states, the colonies are fair to good but the crop has been short there, which perhaps leaves bees without strong brood nests. In most of Ohio the bees are in excellent condition after the fall flow. In a few counties, the bees are light in stores. Throughout all the northern and central counties, the bees are in excellent condition with the exception of a few localities in Indiana which are described as not good. In the plains states and intermountain states, the colonies are in good condition, some reporters writing "fine" and "A-1" to indicate the unusually excellent condition of their bees. Colonies are also in good condition in California.

Condition of Plants

The excellent condition of colonies combined with the excellent condition of plants reported over almost all of the United States ought to combine for a real beekeeping season next year. Widespread rains even in areas which seldom get rain, such as the eastern slope of Colorado, have contributed largely to a heavy stand of honey producing plants. Given proper conditions for building colonies next spring, beekeepers may well look forward to a prospect of a large honey yield next season. Seldom have conditions for a coming season appeared as favorable as now.

Summary

There seems no reason to revise our last month's suggestion of a 6 cent price for honey f.o.b. shipping point. Producers find buyers shopping around offering prices as low as 4½ cents and buyers find producers generally holding for a higher price. The honey crop this year does not seem to be any shorter than that of 1940. Other things being equal, the price might stay about the same. But other things are not equal. Living costs have gone up; prices also of almost every commodity are higher. The price of honey should go along with these other commodities, including, of course, beeswax. The beekeeper himself can help this price situation by getting the best price available before he sells his honey.

WANTED--Extracted Honey All Varieties
Send samples and delivered prices to
JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY
Cleveland, Kansas City and Brooklyn.

HONEY WANTED Cars and less than cars
Mail Samples
C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

EXTRACTED HONEY Bought and Sold
Iverson Honey Company
201 North Wells St., Chicago
Reference: First National Bank of Chicago

SUGGESTED PRICES F. O. B. SHIPPING POINT	Compared to 1940 %	Offers on White Extracted	C/L White Extracted	G/L Amber Extracted	C/L No. 1 Comb	10-Lb. Retail Extracted	5-Lb. Retail Extracted	10-Lb. Bulk Comb	5-Lb. Bulk Comb	1-Lb. Jar Retail	Comb Section Retail	Grocer Comb Case to
NEW ENGLAND	80		7	5½		1.50	.75			.25	.25	4.50
NEW YORK	120	6	6-7	5¼	4.00	1.40	.65			.25	.20	4.00
NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE MARYLAND	120					1.40	.75			.20	.25	4.00
WEST VIRGINIA	70					1.20	.65	1.40	.75	.20	.20	3.50
NORTH CAROLINA, SO. CAROLINA	80			6		1.10	.65	1.40	.75	.20	.25	3.50
GEORGIA	80	6	8	6½	2.70		.60	1.30	.70	.20	.20	
FLORIDA	100		6	5		1.10	.60	1.40	.75	.20	.20	
ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI	100					1.10	.60	1.40	.75	.20	.20	4.00
KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE	60					1.10	.60	1.40	.75	.20	.20	3.60
ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA	100					1.00	.55	1.20	.65	.20	.20	
TEXAS	70	5½	5½	4½		1.10	.60	1.25	.75	.20		
NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA	100		6	5		1.00	.60	1.20	.70	.20	.20	
PENNSYLVANIA	80		6	5	3.25	1.20	.70			.20	.20	
OHIO	70	5	6	5	3.25	1.25	.70			.20	.20	3.80
MICHIGAN	50	5½	6	5½	3.25	1.25	.65			.20	.20	3.25
WISCONSIN	100	5	6	5	3.25	1.00	.55			.18	.20	3.25
MINNESOTA	120		6	5	3.25	1.10	.65			.18	.20	
INDIANA	80	5	6	5	3.00	1.10	.65			.18	.20	3.50
IOWA, MISSOURI	110	5	6	5		1.10	.55			.18	.20	3.00
ILLINOIS	100		6	5		1.10	.65			.20	.20	3.25
NORTH DAKOTA, SO. DAKOTA	150		5½-6	5		1.00	.55			.18	.20	3.50
NEBRASKA	120	4½	5½-6	5	3.00	1.00	.60			.18	.20	3.50
KANSAS, OKLAHOMA	125	5	6	5	3.00	1.00	.55	1.10	.60		.18	3.50
WYOMING, COLORADO	50	5	5½-6	5		.90	.50			.18	.18	3.00
MONTANA	60	5	6	5		.90	.50				.20	3.25
IDAHO	40		5-5½	5	2.50	.90	.50					
UTAH, NEVADA	80	4½	5-5½	5		.95	.50					
WASHINGTON, OREGON	70	5	5½	5		1.00	.55					
CALIFORNIA	50	5-5½	6	5	3.00	1.00	.55			.20	.20	3.00
BRITISH COLUMBIA	100	9	10-11			1.70	.90					
ONTARIO and QUEBEC	70	9-10	10-11			1.60	.80					
SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA	100	9-10	10-11			1.60	.85					
MANITOBA	100	9-10	10-11			1.60	.85					

THE MARKET PLACE

BEES AND QUEENS

WRITE for prices on Bees and Queens. Graydon Bros., Rt. 2, Greenville, Alabama.

CARNIOLAN and CAUCASIAN package bees, queens. Write for 1942 price. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

FOR STRONGER COLONIES, Bigger Honey Crops and Gentler Bees try our prolific, well bred, three-banded Italians. Used for years by leading beekeepers of the U. S. and Canada. Select young laying queens, 50c each; ten 45c each; twenty or more, 40c each. Prompt deliveries. No disease. We have one of the largest, best equipped queen rearing places in the South. H. C. Short, Fitzpatrick, Alabama.

HONEY FOR SALE

HONEY FOR SALE—We buy and sell all kinds, carloads and less. The John G. Paton Company, Inc. 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A few 60 lb. cans dark honey cheap. W. F. Harter, Baudette, Minnesota.

NICE LIGHT CLOVER honey a little basswood mixed, new cans, \$4.00 a 60 lb. can. M. Noack, Plano, Illinois.

NO. 1 FALL COMB, \$3.00 per case; No. 2 fall comb, \$2.50 per case. Clover extracted 7c; amber extracted 6c. N. H. Querin, Bellevue, Ohio.

FOR SALE—No. 1 clover comb in window Cartons, \$3.25 per case in carriers of six. Kedash Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio.

WHITE CLOVER COMB honey. Fine quality Fancy \$3; No. 1 \$2.75; No. 2 \$2.50. Crated, 10 cents more per case. Axel Holst, Route 1, Lyons, Michigan.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY. New cans, \$7.80 per case. Edward Klein, Gurnee, Illinois.

OHIO DELICIOUS EXTRACTED white clover honey. THE HEALTH FOOD. Fine flavor, in new 60 lb. cans. \$7.00 per case of 2-60's. Samples 15c. Melrose Apiary, Delphos, Ohio.

NEW CLOVER in new 60's. E. S. Miller, Valparaiso, Indiana.

FOR SALE—183 5-gal. cans sweet clover extracted honey; 49 cans of light amber. If interested write A. L. Kildow, Putnam, Ill.

MICHIGAN'S FINEST WHITE clover honey. Clean. New cans. Full weight. 6½ cents. You will be pleased. John McColl, Tecumseh, Michigan.

FANCY WHITE COMB \$4; No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$3 per case of 24 sections, six cases to carrier. Clover extracted in new cans 7c. Discount on honey taken from our door. H. G. Quirin, Bellevue, Ohio.

NEW CROP white clover honey, 6½c case or 6c ten cases. Light amber goldenrod 5c. Buckwheat in kegs. A. J. Wilson, Hammond, N. Y.

HEAVY FANCY white comb \$3.75 case; Min. 12 oz. fancy \$3.50; No. 1 clover \$3; buckwheat same as clover; mixed flowers \$2.75. Clover, buckwheat or fall flowers 7c lb. C. B. Howard, Geneva, N. Y.

HONEY PACKERS—Write us for prices on carload lots of California and Western Honey. We stock all varieties. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department, it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are seven cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other reference with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease, or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

HONEY FOR SALE—Any quantity, all varieties. B-Z-B Honey Company, Alhambra, California.

FANCY TUPELO HONEY for sale, barrels and 60's, Marks Tupelo Honey Co., Apalachicola, Florida.

FOR SALE—Fancy Iowa white clover extracted honey. Kalona Honey Co., Kalona, Iowa.

HERE we come with tons of fine clover. Sample free. W. S. Earls, New Canton, Illinois.

COMPLETE LINE comb and bottled honey. Pure clover. Also packed in 5's and 60's. Central Ohio Apiaries, Inc., Millersport, Ohio.

CHOICE Michigan Clover Honey. New 60's. David Running, Fillon, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Northern white extracted and comb honey. M. W. Cousineau, Moorhead, Minn.

HONEY FOR SALE—All kinds, any quantity. H. & S. Honey and Wax Company, Inc., 265-267 Greenwich Street, New York.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

WANTED ALL FLAVOR OF EXTRACTED HONEY, in 60's, except clovers. Send samples and prices. B. I. Evans, Windom, Minn.

WANTED—Water white and extra white clover honey in sixties. Mail sample and state price. Kedash Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio.

WANTED—TRUCK LOADS, or less, comb, chunk and extracted honey. Frank King & Son, 5214 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

CASH PAID for carloads and less than carloads extracted white clover or light amber honey. Send sample and best price to Honey-moon Products Co., 39 E. Henry St., River Rouge, Michigan.

ALL GRADES extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS COMB AND EXTRACTED CARLOADS AND LESS. H. BLITZ, P. O. BOX 3452, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WANTED—All grades honey in carlots or less. Send sample with lowest price. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

CASH FOR YOUR WAX the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

WANTED—Large quantities of chunk comb in shallow frames; also section honey. Central Ohio Apiaries, Inc., Millersport, Ohio.

WANTED—Carlots honey; also beeswax, any quantity. Mail samples, state quantity and price. Bryant & Cookinham, Inc., Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE

THREE HUNDRED FIFTY ten-frame colonies and locations—disease free. One acre land, honey house, outbuildings. No sacrifice, but reasonable. Ernest Sires, Stanfield, Ore.

FOR SALE—Honey heating outfit—tank for ten sixties, stand, four burner kerosene stove, excellent condition, \$35.00. F. E. Valesh, Couderay, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—We are constantly accumulating bee supplies slightly shopworn; odd sized, surpluses, etc., which we desire to dispose of and on which we can quote you bargain prices. Write for complete list of our bargain material. We can save you money on items you may desire from it. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Illinois.

SUPPLIES

JUST what you have wanted so long—A marvel of simplicity honey weigher for pails and small containers. Accurate to fraction of ounce. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Order from this ad. M. Pickering, Ada, Minn.

SEE BEEKEEPER'S HOIST at Ames, Nov. 13-14, \$15.00. 1942, \$17.50. Bee Turner, Corning, Iowa.

WAX WORKED into high quality medium brood foundation 15c pound; 100 pounds \$10.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE of wax rendering equipment ever offered—the "Perfection" line. A size and type suitable for every commercial beekeeper. Write for descriptive circular. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

COMB FOUNDATION at money-saving prices. Plain, wired, and thin section. Wax worked at lowest rate. Combs and cappings rendered. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

DIFFERENT, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. 52 pages of breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two years, \$1.50. Sample, 3c stamp. Beekeepers Item, San Antonio, Texas.

LARGE CASH SAVINGS can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. -Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee supplies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agent's profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

PORTER BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewis-town, Illinois.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory store prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED — Experienced queen breeders, package beemen or all around beemen that are not afraid of work for the coming season. Only reliable, sober and energetic men considered. Write us giving full particulars, reference and wage expected. **YORK BEE COMPANY, JESUP, GEORGIA.**

EXPERIENCED single man of good habits, with some carpenter experience preferred, start in November. State age, experience and wages expected. Al Winn, Route 2, Box 161, Petaluma, California.

POULTRY

RAISE MORE POULTRY for big profit this year. Easily learn how others succeed. Read America's leading poultry magazine. Five years \$1.00, one year 25c. Poultry Tribune, Dept C-23, Mount Morris, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN BEEKEEPER magazine is Brief, Breezy, Beneficial. You'll like this monthly publication. Subscription \$1 a year. Michigan Beekeeper, Rt. 3, Lansing, Michigan.

NEW BOOK—"Pioneers of Iowa Horticulture" by Kent Pellett, written for Iowa Horticultural Society in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of its founding. It contains sketches of about a dozen men of national reputation, including three who were prominent beekeepers. Extremely interesting stories of men who laid the foundations for mid-west horticulture and beekeeping industries. Bound in cloth and well illustrated. Price postpaid one dollar per copy. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

"HISTORY OF AMERICAN BEEKEEPING," by Frank Pellett, covers a field which has been neglected until now. Ralph Benton in the "Frontier" says: "A great work presented at a timely moment. We wish there might be some way to place this book in the hands of every beekeeper." Nicely printed, well illustrated, large pages. \$2.50 prepaid. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

A PROFITABLE HONEY SALES ADVENTURE

(Continued from page 499)

ping and packing is done by hand on stainless steel tables.

Much attention is given to the packages and wrappings. On holidays such as Mother's Day, Decoration Day, Thanksgiving, and all the rest of the commonly observed days special bands indicative of the spirit of the occasion are used. At Easter special paper and stickers are used. Christmas is really the gala occasion at Meineke's Honey Shop. Colored lights, display turn-tables, special gift boxes, a wide selection of wrapping paper, colorful ribbons and fancy bows. One of the special boxes last Christmas contained candy, a comb of honey and a choice of a regular jar or a Dripcut server. Old St. Valentine's day finds the honey shop ready with a heart full of honey candies for "honeys."

In the same spirit Mr. Meineke is always on the outlook for unusual bottles or containers such as the Dripcut. These latter filled with honey and daintily packaged in a white gift box are always welcome. Of course, a ready supply of standard merchandise is always on hand. New candies and colorful wrappings for individual pieces, interspersed with the usual

assortment awakens even the interest of old customers. Cellophane bags for kisses with a generous portion of chocolate samples enclosed from time to time leads to increased sales volume in the chocolate department.

In the refrigerated show case and on the shelves within the stand itself the displays are changed quite frequently to keep interest and attention of the buyer aroused to a buying pitch. Even the slightest change in display seems to satisfy the feeling of patronizing a place that is unique in its offering.

Under the heading of advertising proper Mr. Meineke has a multitude of signs on the roadsides in the vicinity of his honey shop.

He also keeps and works faithfully his up-to-date mailing list, telling of new crops, displays or exhibits in the bee yard; or at Christmas time of unusual gift offerings for the hard to please. An excellent advertising medium is the promotional work among school children. They come in cars and bus loads, even from the city over 20 miles away. They are shown the honey room, candy making, and bee exhibit.

The bee exhibit and extensive flower garden are always open to the public. The exhibit is quite extensive having glass hives, skeps, mounted bees, pollen, typed cards with unusual information, hive mounted on a scale with a chart telling of the day's business within the hive and a weather chart to supplement the information. The flower garden contains many unusual and fine specimens of flora. It is a source of joy to many and they come back bringing friends for another look as the array changes with the passing season.

The most recent advertising medium is colored movies of the bees at work and their sources of supply. These pictures together with an informal lecture and question and answer program are shown upon request at churches, clubs and schools.

And so we've watched the activity in the man's end of the Meineke's Honey Farm at Arlington Heights, Illinois and found—Mr. Meineke with simple efficiency has applied the principles of the hive with modern business ingenuity with very satisfactory results.

Arlington Heights, Illinois.

HONEY PLANT GARDENS

(Continued from page 496)

sage comes from southern California where large quantities are produced. The area of sage pasture, however, is steadily reduced by the clearing of the wild flora to make place for cultivated crops.

In our test plots it seemed desirable

to make a collection of the hardy salvias suited to our conditions. Thus far about 18 species have been planted of which several failed to grow. At present we have four species which appear to be useful here.

The well-known garden sage grown for centuries for its aromatic leaves, (*Salvia officinalis*) is a hardy shrub reaching a height of two feet. Like the others, it is a good source of nectar and if there was reason to plant it by the acre the beekeeper might profit substantially.

Salvia superba came to us from C. W. Wood, of Michigan. The seed was planted in April and the plants came in bloom in September. This is an attractive garden flower worthy of cultivation and a good bee plant. It appears to be new as we are unable to find any firm offering seed.

The Balkan sage, (*Salvia sylvestris*) was sent to us by Herbert Mace, well-known English beekeeper, who secured seed in the Balkans during the World War. It has bloomed freely for us for several years and is of easy culture.

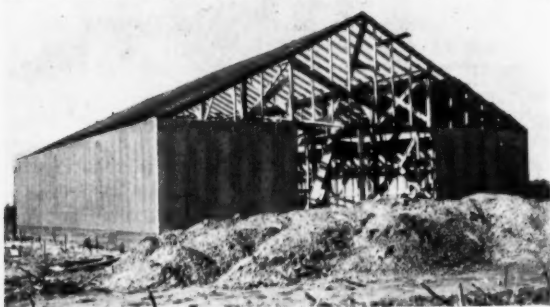
The giant blue sage or meadow sage, (*Salvia Azurea*) is native to South Carolina and Florida and west to Texas. It is a tall growing plant with wonderful possibilities both as a garden flower and a bee plant. We anticipate much interest in further study of this group.

Frank C. Pellett.

BEES FROM HOUSE WITHOUT INJURY

I succeeded in getting bees out of the side of the house without taking off a single board. The bees had their entrance in the side just above the wall. I took two combs of brood with queen from a colony of bees, and put them in a hive as close to the entrance of the colony in the house as possible. I put a bee escape over the entrance of the colony in the house, so the bees could get out but not back. This did not work well, so I made a funnel shaped screen with a small hole in the end like those used in fly traps, about a foot long and I tacked this over the entrance and also over the escape. This fooled the bees. They had no place to go so they decided to make their home in the nucleus. In a few days, this hive was filled with bees. As the bees emerged, they came out and added themselves to the hive. When the honeyflow was ended, they were all out of the house. I opened the entrance and the honey was taken out of the house by the bees themselves by robbing, so I had the honey and the bees and the house was without bees.

U. J. Ashbacher,
Iowa.



Warehouse No. 4—Photographed Oct. 12th

PROGRESS

We are rushing to completion another large warehouse to store bee supplies that you will need next spring. However we advise you to buy this fall if possible because raw materials are difficult to secure and prices continue to advance. We have already advanced our catalogue prices moderately and are considering further advances. **SEND US A LIST OF YOUR NEEDS FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT.**

The Walter T. Kelley Co.
Paducah, Kentucky

The Independent Bee Hive Factory

BLACKOUT THE SHADOW!



CLOSE to all of us is the threatening spectre of tuberculosis. No respecter of persons, it lurks in every corner, may strike at any moment. *More people between 15 and 45 die from tuberculosis than from any other disease.*

Yet tuberculosis can be driven

from the face of the earth. Since 1907 your Local Tuberculosis Association has helped reduce the toll of tuberculosis by 75%!

By buying Christmas Seals you will help us complete the job—and make this a safer world for yourself and your loved ones.



Buy
**CHRISTMAS
SEALS**

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations in the United States

PROFITABLE OUTLETS for Your HONEY

Use our mailing lists to get the most out of your honey crop. We supply made-to-order lists of Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Consumers who are logical prospects for your honey. All lists are based on the latest reference sources. Most of them carry our 98 per cent postage guarantee. Here are a few whom you should contact now:

- 186 Chain Grocery buying headquarters, each operating 25 or more stores in U. S...list, \$ 6.00
- 2460 Wholesale Grocers, headquarters only, rated \$50,000 and up, in U. S.per 1000, 10.00
- 318 Fancy Grocers, in U. S.list, 6.50
- 103 Chain Bakery buying headquarters, each operating 5 or more stores in U. S.list, 5.00
- 490 Confectionery Manufacturers, rated \$10,000 up, in U. S.list, 8.00

We also supply lists of consumers, for mail order honey sales, and prepare literature to send to these buyers. Write for full details. Lists shown above may be ordered direct from this advertisement. Send money order or check.

Buckley, Dement & Company
1300 Jackson Boulevard Chicago



An adequate supply of Dadant's Crimp-wired Foundation will assure you fine combs this season. You are protected too, when you know it is made of pure wax.

DADANT & SONS
MANUFACTURERS
HAMILTON, :: ILLINOIS

Our Two Breeds of Queens AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED WILL BE PRODUCED UNTIL LATE FALL

The same Fine Quality and Reasonable Prices will apply

Prices: 1 to 15 at **40c** each. 16 and upward **35c** each

GARON BEE COMPANY,

Donaldsonville, Louisiana

PRICES ARE ADVANCING

and will be higher next Spring. Will book your order up to January 15th, at this year's prices. Send for CIRCULAR.

A. F. B. Resistant Queens also Caucasians and Italians. Paying 45 cents a pound for beeswax in exchange for Bees and Queens. We do lots of trading—what have you? 10 per cent down books your order.

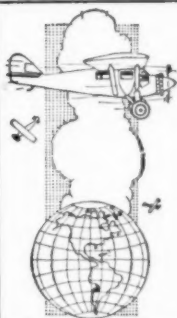
This Year's Prices: Queens 60 cents each; 2-lb. pkg. Bees with Queen, \$2.25; 3-lb. pkg. Bees with Queen \$2.95 each. Queens mailed every month in the year. Over 25 years' experience. Citrus Honey for sale.

Truckers Headquarters, Rio Grande Valley on Progresso Highway

BLUE BONNET APIARIES

RT. 1, BOX 70

MERCEDES, TEXAS



Fast Service to You

From our complete stock of glass and tin honey containers and all bee supplies we can ship your orders within 24 hours. Forty-seven years in business has given us a reputation for honest dealing and dependability.

A. H. RUSCH & Son CO., Reedsville, Wisconsin

We pay the best market price for Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. . . . Write us.
THE FRED. W. MUTH CO. Pearl and Walnut Cincinnati, Ohio

YORK'S PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS QUALITY BRED ITALIANS

We are closing down our queen yards for this season. Thanks to all of our customers for their patronage and large volume of business.

Package bees and queens for 1942. We expect to be better prepared to give you highest quality. Foundation stock selected for honey production. Will appreciate hearing from you regarding your requirements for the coming season.

YORK BEE COMPANY, Jesup, Georgia, U. S. A.
(The Universal Apiaries)

Read What Others Are Doing

2 Years \$1.50

1 YEAR, \$1.00; 3 YEARS, \$2.00
(U. S. A. and Canada)

FOREIGN 25c EXTRA FOR POSTAGE
PER YEAR

SPECIAL

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE
For 6 Months
STARTING RIGHT WITH BEES
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MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., RE-
QUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS
OF AUGUST 24, 1912 AND MARCH 3,
1933.

Of American Bee Journal, published monthly
at Hamilton, Illinois, for October 1, 1941.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
County of Hancock, }

Before me, a notary public in and for the
state and county aforesaid, personally ap-
peared J. C. Dadant, who, having been duly
sworn according to law, deposes and says
that he is the business manager of the
American Bee Journal and that the follow-
ing is, to the best of his knowledge and
belief, a true statement of the ownership,
management, etc., of the aforesaid pub-
lication for the date shown in the above
caption, required by the Act of August 24,
1912, as amended by the Act of March 3,
1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws
and Regulations, printed on the reverse of
this form, to wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the
publishers, editors, and business managers
are:

Publishers: American Bee Journal, Ham-
ilton, Ill.

Editors: G. H. Cale, Hamilton, Ill., Frank
Pellett, Hamilton, Ill., M. G. Dadant, Ham-
ilton, Ill.

Business Managers: M. G. Dadant, Ham-
ilton, Ill., J. C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

2. That the owners are:
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4. That the two paragraphs next above,
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(Signed) J. C. DADANT,
Business Manager American Bee Journal.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
19th day of September, 1941.

MINNIE S. KING, Notary Public.
My commission expires Nov. 18, 1941.

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THE POSTSCRIPT

L. Johannessoehn, of Beltrami, Minnesota, reports that the bees worked the small lima beans, Jackson Wonder and Hopi varieties, until frost killed them in late September. There are frequent reports of surplus honey from beans in California but the bees seldom appear to find them in the Midwest. It would be interesting to know more about the localities where bees do work the beans and the reason why they fail to do so elsewhere.

Numerous letters have come in asking for more information about safflower. It is not a legume and not perennial. The plant is an annual with large yellow flowers about the size of those of the dandelion. The seed furnish a drying oil which is in demand by the paint and varnish industry. The time required to produce a crop from time of seeding is about that necessary to ripen a field of oats. After the seeds ripen the plant dies.

An Indiana reader has difficulty in convincing his neighbors that the honeybees are not responsible for holes cut in flowers and ripening fruit. It is a well-known fact that the honeybee has soft mouth parts and is unable to injure sound fruit. Such injuries are usually the work of wasps or chewing insects. Since the bees often visit the injured spot to suck the juices, careless observers assume that they are responsible for the injury. In times past before the facts became generally known, many serious differences arose between beekeepers and their neighbors on this account.

An interesting letter from England has reached my desk. It is from a beekeeper who tells of a bomb dropping in his apiary and destroying all his bees but three hives. He says that he finds it refreshing to read about American beekeeping as it helps him to forget his worries about things near home. With bombs dropping among his beehives he certainly does need some compelling interest to help him forget the discomforts of war time.

A Georgia reader lives in a region where the honeyflow comes in spring and is all over in June. Later there is not even a sufficient supply of pollen to insure normal brood rearing. He wants to supply something for the summer and autumn. Since there is a large area of swamp land in his neighborhood, the button bush, (*Cephalanthus*) should serve a good purpose. This is a shrub which grows readily in wet places and blooms in June and July. The purple loosestrife, (*Lythrum salicaria*) grows well in such places in the North and may do equally well in Georgia. It is worth trying at any rate. This plant blooms over a long period and the bees work it very eagerly. An abundance of these two plants should provide surplus honey at a season when he now faces a dearth.

From John A. Goodall, of Stillwell, Oklahoma, comes a specimen of a plant that is called "thunder weed" or "Jacob's Coat" in that locality. He reports it as growing in low places around barn yards. The name "Jacob's Coat" probably comes from the change of color as the season advances. It is of special interest because the bees work it so greedily but since it blooms with bitterweed the honey is mixed to such an extent that it is impossible to tell its quality.

The plant is perilla, which just now is of much interest to the paint industry as the source of a much needed oil and there is much agitation for its cultivation in this country. Trial plantings have been made in many localities in the hope of finding where it can be profitably cultivated as a farm crop. Should success attend this effort a new source of bee pasture will become available.

Commenting on the reference to earlier blooming of plants as we go north, Prof. V. G. Milum, of Illinois University, writes:—"That is in agreement with Hopkins

Bioclimatic Law which states that occurrence of annual event in the fall is earlier as we go northward, westward and upward. This is also substantiated by records submitted by Illinois beekeepers to the Bee Culture Laboratories over a period of years showing the blooming dates of honey plants. The spring and summer plants show later blooming dates in the northern part of the state and fall plants earlier dates in the North than in the South."

This letter reminds me of a trip to the far north many years ago. Going north with the spring flowers I suddenly found our spring and fall flowers blooming at the same time in the Peace River country. Up there the spring flowers bloomed much later and the fall flowers much earlier so that the flowering period overlapped.

An interesting bit of information regarding partridge pea comes from Warren Whitcomb, of the Southern States Bee Culture Laboratory. Surplus honey is often reported from this plant in some southern localities while in most places the bees get little besides pollen. The explanation appears to be that there are several different species which may not be recognized as distinct by the beemen. Partridge pea which yields surplus in north central Florida is identified as *Chamaechaerista fasciculata*. Plants from which the bees secured pollen and some nectar at Shreveport, Louisiana, proved to be *C. mississippiensis*, while the common variety in the vicinity of Baton Rouge that yields only pollen is *C. robusta*. This information may serve to clear up some of the confusion regarding partridge pea. The variety in our test plots attracts the bees for a short time early in the morning. They appear to get some nectar as well as pollen but the time spent in visiting the flowers is too short to enable them to gather very much of either.

A man who owns a grass farm in south central Iowa writes to inquire what can be done with bird's-foot trefoil. From our limited experience I would expect it to do well in that region when planted with timothy and other grasses. Because of the tendency of the plant to spread over the ground instead of standing upright, it is not well adapted to growing by itself as is alfalfa or the clovers. Ours does best when planted with timothy which provides support. Bird's-foot trefoil appears to be very drought resistant and provides good pasture when blue grass and white clover are burned brown.

A Nebraska reader inquired whether the bur marigold could be naturalized along streams to increase his bee pasture. This plant is reported as a never failing source of surplus honey in some eastern localities. In our test plots it bloomed very freely last year but no bees were observed upon it at any time. The weather was dry and sweet clover was yielding heavily. This year the weather changed when bur marigold came into bloom. When it first opened the bees were seen to be working it in the rain. The weather continued cloudy with frequent showers and the bees continued to visit the flowers freely during the entire period of bloom. From this we would gather that the plant would be of little value in Nebraska in an average season since rainy weather at that season is not the usual thing.

Top entrances appear to be increasing in popularity, especially for winter use. In localities where winter losses were heavy last year, many who used top entrances reported that their bees came through safely. When ice forms around the cluster from condensation of moisture the bees winter poorly. If they are kept dry they seem to be able to withstand severe cold.

FRANK C. PELLETT.